Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XVI. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1863. NUMBER 307.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1863.

THE NEWS.

We do not yet proffer our readers any safe pilotage through the maze of our dispatches from Virginia. The mystery has not yet lifted from Lee's movement, and his whereabouts are still matters of conjecture. We incline to the belief that the invasion of Maryland has an increasingly formidable look and if so it is Baltimore that is the point of attack, with a view to cut off Washington from the Loyal States. A short time will definitely decide what until then will be the blindest guess work. Lee is certainly in heavy force and means mischief in a movement he is too sagacious to have undertaken on so large a scale, without a plan.

The Missouri State Convention is unlikely to reach any definite action on the Emancipation question. It is something however, for Liberty to be able to make a drawn battle with Slavery on the domain of the latter. "Error wounded writhes in pain" sure enough, and will be likely to die among her Missouri worshippers at no distant day.

The late affair at Savannah in the defeat of the famous rebel iron-clad Fingal, by our iron-clads, proves to have been one of most marked engagements of the war, the first decisive victory in a fight between iron-clads.

The cruise of the gallant U. S. gunboat De Soto, is set down in another column. She is a second rate side-wheel steamer of 1600 tons burden, attached to the East Gulf Squadron. In her forty days cruise she took seven prizes, destroys a crack rebel steamer, and foots up a total of [illegible] of a million and a half dollars.

[illegible] most important budget of news [illegible] us this morning from the Southern [illegible], via Murfreesboro and Richmond. [illegible] of a highly interesting character.

The situation at Vicksburg is unchanged, and latest advices only reiterate the assertion that Gen. Grant is safe and confident in the security of his rear, and the issue of the work he has in hand.

At Charleston on the 12th inst. there was a very heavy artillery duel the result of which is not reported.

The defeat of Milroy at Winchester was more disastrous than it was at first reported, and does not altogether redound to the credit of the Federal Commander.

The draft disturbances in Wisconsin continue, but will not long hold out. Those in Indiana and Ohio have apparently yielded to prompt treatment.

The Copperheads in the Illinois Legislature are attempting to realize the fallacy of the schoolboys, that a snake will live with its head cut off. They intend to keep up a faint wiggle of the tail as long as possible. It will prove a very cheap and harmless amusement for these gentlemen, and inexpensive for the State, of course.

From the Minnesota border comes interesting Indian news. The most effective measures are being taken to run the red marauders to earth. Little Crow if he escapes capture this time will be left only little, without any crow at all.

Many readers will be glad to learn of the prospect of Rear Admiral Foote's recovery and return to the service of a country that can illy spare him.

The dispatches are again busy, mending Copperhead crockery. In our last issue it was stated that certain papers in the interest of Jeff. Davis, among them the secesh *Times* of this city, had been excluded from Gen. Schenck's department, by his special order. Somebody, with an appearance of great trepidation, hastens, in this morning's dispatches, to make a correction. The papers in question are not excluded from Baltimore, only the papers of that city *are not allowed to copy from them*. Unlucky Baltimore editors! Martial law declared over the paste pot and scissors! Where are the courts of the "Monumental City?" Are there no injunctions to be had there? Not to be allowed to copy what another journal is allowed to print and circulate! The farce would be ridiculous were it not absolutely melancholy. Who is responsible for this new fiasco?

The Pennsylvanians are again on a scare, and Harrisburg is quaking once more, the rumor being this time that the rebels are coming in force, horse, foot and artillery, having reached Greencastle, just over the Pennsylvania State line. We hope the scare in Pennsylvania will keep up to the boiling point, until the State is put on a decent war footing, and until her citizens turn out to repel the invader without stopping to make terms. It actually has seemed to us, from the tardiness with which the State responded to the call of their noble Governor, her people, bellowing the while to the General Government for aid, that Pennsylvania intended to claim exemption from military service under the 27th provision of the Conscription Law, "excessive obesity," a fatness and pinguitude born of her army contracts. But perhaps, after all, the scare will remain long enough to bring these slow and easy fellows into line.

THE JUDICIAL ELECTION.

The organ of Jeff. Davis in this city, true to its instincts, has began early the work of opposing the Union Candidate for the Circuit Judgeship. We know only one way in which it could harm Mr. William's prospects more than it is likely to do by its present course. We implore them not to praise him. As for the rest, E. S. Williams was an honored citizen, and of high standing in the Chicago bar, years before the Detroit treason shricker was forced to change his locality. Anything the Secesh *Times* may have to say of Mr. Williams will assuredly help his election, if it avoids speaking in his favor and behalf.

But the activity of this rebel organ means something, and its significance should be known and read by all loyal men. The judicial election is to come off in less than two weeks' time, and the Copperheads desire to foist a creature of their own into the place vacated by the lamented Manierre. They aim to carry it by a strict party vote. The defeat of Mr. Williams, who is brought into the field by the handsome and unsolicited nomination of his friends, as the Union candidate, will be heralded everywhere by Copperheads as a triumph for their cause. Let every loyal man and good citizen in this city and judicial district make his arrangements thus early, and his decision final on the point of allowing nothing to deprive him of voting for Mr. Williams. He should be carried in by a very handsome majority, if the genuine loyalty of this district is to be represented in the result. The barking and yelping of the Copperhead sheet is indicative of its intentions. Let the voters come out on election day and set the seal of condemnation on the treason-shriekers in our midst.

FROM CHARLESTON.

BOSTON, June 22.—A letter from the blockading fleet, off Charleston, says that on the evening of the 12th inst. the rebel batteries on Morris' Island opened fire on the troops on Folly Island, and for half an hour no notice was taken of the firing by our forces. Presently the gunboats Pawnee and Com. McDonough steamed up to within good range of the rebel batteries and poured in a deadly fire from their heavy guns. The Union batteries on Folly Island now opened their fire, and for three hours the shot and shell flew thick and fast. We could see that the rebel shot fell short, while those from our batteries and gunboats burst in the midst of the rebel batteries.

The firing lasted until sunset, but the result of the engagement was not fully known. The rebels were seen carrying off a number of killed and wounded.

During the firing the rebel rams came out from behind Sumter, and proceeded down about two miles from that fort, where they remained until the engagement was over, not daring to take part in the fight.

The same night the whole roadstead and shipping were brilliantly illuminated for several hours by an extensive conflagration in Charleston. The heavens were lighted up for miles around.

Personal.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Attorney General Bates will leave Washington to-morrow to be absent some weeks, his health demanding a temporary withdrawal.

FROM WASHINGTON

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1863.

FROM GEN. HOOKER'S ARMY.

We have just received at the Washington office, the following dispatch from a correspondent at Gen. Hooker's headquarters. Firing has been heard again this forenoon, but as to the cause or result of which no particulars are yet received:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 22, 1863—9 a. m.

The following gratifying dispatch has just been received at headquarters:

ALDIE, June 21—4.30 p. m.—Pleasanton attacked Stuart's force this morning, at Middleburg, and a severe fight has been going on all day. We have driven the rebels with severe loss beyond Upperville, into Ashby's Gap, a distance of eight miles, capturing one gun, many prisoners, and blowing up two caissons.

The success throughout the day has been uniformly on our side.

From information received here it is put beyond doubt that the enemy's main infantry force, including the corps of Gen. A. P. Hill, is on the immediate western slope of the Blue Ridge, between Snicker's Gap and Winchester. Nothing was seen of rebel infantry in to-day's fight.

THE LATE CAVALRY FIGHT.

Private information adds to the report of Pleasanton in your dispatches of to-day, that Gen. Kilpatrick was at one time made prisoner, but rescued again by a gallant charge from our cavalry. The 6th Ohio was in the fight, and is complimented for fine conduct.

Our losses are only about 10 killed and 50 or 60 wounded. One Virginia Colonel was known to be killed on the rebel side, and one South Carolina, and one Virginia Colonel wounded and a prisoner.

STAR LIGHT ON THE SITUATION.

This evening's *Star* contains the following: It must be received with whatever credit attaches to the *Star's* judgment of information; we know enough to assure us that the main Rebel army, it is thought is not any where east of the Blue Ridge, and we have to add, he is marching from this direction or preparing to march from this direction on Pittsburg or Wheeling.

Ewell is at and about Sharpsburg, Md., in the Shenandoah Valley—from the Rappahannock to the Potomac. We feel sure that there was not a Rebel in arms on Bull Run Mountain Range, last evening.

THE CONDITION OF ADMIRAL FOOTE.

Assistant Secretary Fox received a dispatch from New York, this morning, stating that Admiral Foote seemed better, although he had slept very little during the night. Government, some days since, took occasion to relieve Admiral Foote from the responsibilities of his new post, knowing his mind was burdened on account of what was naturally expected of him.

THE NEGRO TROOPS.

The sixth Company in the First District Negro Regiment was mustered in yesterday.

STEPS IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

It will be remembered that Secretary Chase recently dismissed a clerk for certain brutal expressions about negroes and negro troops. Another clerk, who sympathised with and interceded for his dismissed fellow, has also been dismissed.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Richard S. Cox, not the fugitive slave commissioner, is appointed codifier of the district laws.

MISSIONARY WORK.

Rev. Dr. Douglass of Pittsburg, has been here making arrangements for establishing a missionary society among the contrabands. President Lincoln gives all possible encouragement to the movement.

CONSCRIPTION IN THE DISTRICT.

The enrollments under the conscription law begins in this district to-morrow.

THE DEFEAT OF THE FINGAL.

Much interest is felt in giving details of the affair between the rebel ram Fingal and our gunboats which captured her, as it is the first decisive fight ever occurred between iron clads. The Fingal was armed with five Enfield 100-pounders, and was plated with two and a half inch iron, with her pilot-house covered with five inch plate, and proof covered at angles of thirty degrees, and also covered with five inches of plates. She was of course by far the most powerful vessel the rebels had afloat.

FROM THE REBEL PAPERS.

Richmond papers of Saturday have been received. They contain glowing accounts of the capture of Winchester, claiming to have taken many pieces of artillery, and representing it as a brilliant victory. They give no indications of Lee's whereabouts, but call on men above sixty and under eighteen to volunteer for the defence of Richmond, that every available man may be forwarded to reinforce Lee's army.

PREPARATION FOR OUR WOUNDED.

Invalid soldiers are being sent north, to make room in the hospitals for the anticipated arrivals of wounded.

MICHIGAN RAILROAD GRANTS.

The General Land Office has just transmitted to the Governor of Michigan, approved lists in favor of that State, to aid in the construction of railroads as authorized by act of Congress affixed the 3d of June, 1856—the list embracing 26,428 acres, being in places within the six mile limits of the Bay de Noquet & Marquette Railroad. The second list, for 29,244 acres, as indemnity between the six and fifteen miles limit of said road. The third list, for 3,168 acres, or a total of 57,841 acres.

NATIONAL BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

Certificates of incorporation, with authority to commence banking, have been given by the Comptroller of Currency, to banks at Philadelphia, New Haven, Cleveland and Dayton, Ohio, Chicago, Syracuse New York, and Fort Wayne, Indiana.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Judge Taney, on Friday last, at Baltimore, gave an opinion that the regulations issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the 28th of August last, relative to internal commerce, are illegal and void.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Dispatches dated June 15th and 16th have been received from Vicksburg. The siege works are still progressing with vigor. Gen. Grant was still receiving reinforcements. The health of the troops continued excellent. The whole loss of the United States forces for the week preceding the 16th, was not more than twelve killed. The total killed and wounded did not exceed fifty.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, June 22, 1863.

There is a report on the levee to-day that guerillas have appeared on both banks of the river below Cape Girardeau. A Captain who came up last night says that there were rumors at Commerce that several Copperheads in Egypt had promised to help the Missouri guerillas.

Major B. S. Henning, 3d Wisconsin cavalry, was this morning appointed District Provost Marshal of the district of the frontier, having his headquarters at Springfield.

The guerillas robbed the town of Loesville, Benton county, last Thursday night, and on Friday were threatening Warsw, where only a small force is stationed. The commander sent to Sedalia for reinforcements, on Saturday.

Parties who have returned from Jefferson City, and have closely canvassed the subject with members of the State Convention, are confident that no emancipation ordinance will be passed, the Convention being hopelessly divided into a half-dozen factions, on the details of emancipation.

The Missouri State Convention.

JEFFERSON CITY, June 22.—In the Convention, to day, Mr. Drake introduced a resolution providing for the election, by the people, of State officers, on the 6th day of October next, to serve until the next general election, November, 1864.

A substitute was offered, extending the time of the election until November next. The matter has been under discussion all day, but the Convention adjourned without action.

Meetings are being held all over the State, favoring immediate emancipation and the election of State officers by the people.

The Convention unanimously passed a resolution for the expulsion of Prince L. Hudgins for disloyalty.

Rear Admiral Foote.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Admiral Foote is better to-day. Hopes are entertained of his recovery.

FROM LEE'S REBEL MOVEMENT.

What Will He Do With It?

EXCITING AND CONFUSED REPORTS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

THE HARRISBURGHERS EXPECTING A VISIT.

Gallant Federal Cavalry Achievements.

A Little Light on Milroy's Defeat.

A VERY DISASTROUS AFFAIR TO HIS ARMY.

Various Conjectures, Rumors, Guesses, and Canards.

HARRISBURG, June 22.—From all information obtained here it is believed the whole rebel force this side of the Potomac is advancing in this direction. The enemy occupied Greencastle at noon to-day with cavalry, infantry and artillery, and is believed to be in strong force. The troops at Chambersburg are under Gen. Knipe. The outposts of our forces up the valley will fall back to the main army, if closely pursued by large forces of the enemy.

Every preparation is being made to meet them should they decide to move farther in this direction.

NEW YORK, June 22.—A Baltimore letter of June 21st, in the Philadelphia *Press*, says that Lee has massed up his army so that his left wing rests in Maryland, and to get supplies he has invaded Pennsylvania.

Hooker has pushed his army up so that his right wing rests on Poolsville. The advance into Maryland must be made before the rebel army can give battle.

A Frederick, Md., letter of the 20th, in the *Inquirer*, says it is not believed that over 15,000 rebels of all arms of the service have crossed into Maryland and Pennsylvania. They are steadily advancing eastward, and will not stop before they reach Monocacy Junction, where they will be in a position to unite with Lee near Point of Rocks, in the vicinity of Nolan's Ford, where he may cross.

Maryland Heights will thus be completely invested.

A special dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* reports that the rebels are advancing on Gettysburg with 40,000 men and eighteen pieces of artillery. A large force of rebels is also approaching London Telegraph Station, from the direction of Mercersburg, evidently reconnoitering; and that a scout reports rebel artillery planted on the Funkstown Plankroad, near Hagerstown.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The extra *Republican* of to-day says:—At 7 o'clock yesterday morning, under orders from Gen. Hooker, our cavalry and artillery attacked the rebel cavalry and artillery force under Stuart at Aldie. The fight opened with great spirit on both sides. The onslaught of our men was promptly met, and from the information received neither side gained much for several hours, when the rebels began to give way, and for hours afterwards it was a running fight, our forces crowding the enemy on the right, left and centre. The field was strewn with dead and wounded rebels.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The details of the battle at Winchester show that Milroy had 7,000 men. The 8th Connecticut and 5th Maryland were captured almost entire. The former was over 900 strong of whom thirty-three are all it can now muster. We lost three full batteries of field artillery, all the siege guns on the star fort and the main fort 6,000 muskets, 280 wagons, &c. Of the 7,000 engagad 1,600 have reached Maryland Hights and probably 300 or 400 escaped to Hancock and Cumberland, Md. Since the dates containing the foregoing seventeen more of Milroy's command arrived at Bloody Run, Pa., and to-day we hear of the safety of 400 more.

NEW YORK, June 22.—A published Washington letter says: Our army on Saturday was very active. Several corps took up their march.

A special to the New York *Evening Post*, from Washington to-day, says:

All information which our cavalry has been able to obtain, confirms the previous impression that there is no rebel force of infantry this side of the Blue Ridge, though they may occupy Ashby's and Manassas Gaps. Pleasanton found some at Snicker's Gap. The rebel cavalry force still remains near Middleburg. Our cavalry has been through Thoroughfare Gap, showing that neither Lee nor any of his forces are there, as published.

Nothing has been seen of the enemy towards Warrenton and beyond, nor south of that place.

Our army is moving. Hooker is prepared. We have unauthenticated reports that the rebel army is retreating down the valley towards Culpepper.

A Baltimore letter says: "Cumberland Md., has been re-possessed by our troops. A reconnoissance to Romney showed no rebel forces in that vicinity. The country between Cumberland and Martinsburg has been laid waste. The railroad track has been destroyed, bridges burned, etc."

BALTIMORE, June 22.—All information received at the *American* office is that the rebel force at Frederick and vicinity is only a small scouting party. There are not more than seven or eight thousand rebels in Maryland.

There has been as yet no engagement or demonstration made at Harper's Ferry, and we still hold communication with that point.

A REPORT FROM GEN. PLEASANTON.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, CAMP NEAR UPPERVILLE, 5 o'clock p. m., June 21.

To Brig. Gen. Williams: I moved with my command this morning to Middleburg, attacked the rebel cavalry force under Stuart, and steadily drove him all day, inflicting heavy loss at every step. We took two pieces of artillery, one being a Blakely gun, together with three caissons, besides blowing one up. We also captured upwards of sixty prisoners, and more are coming in, including a Lieut. Colonel, a Major, and five other officers, and wounded a Colonel. A large number of wounded rebels are in the town of Upperville. They left their dead and wounded on the field. Of the former we saw upwards of twenty. We also took a large number of carbines, pistols, and sabres—in fact it was a most disastrous day for the rebel cavalry. Our loss is very small both in men and horses.

[Signed.] A. PLEASANTON, Brig. Gen. Commanding.

NEW YORK, June 22.—A Harrisburg dispatch to the *Herald* states that Jenkins passed through Greencastle, Pa., last evening, with 700 mounted infantry, in the direction of Waynesboro. The rebels are reported to have sixteen pieces of artillery. With their large force they occupy the south bank of the Potomac, between Cumberland and Harper's Ferry.

Rhodes has 20,000 rebels at Williamsport, Md. The opinion in official circles at Harrisburg is that the rebels have serious designs on Baltimore. Their movements indicate this, and fears are entertained for the safety of that city.

Three hundred rebel cavalry had fired Mercersburg in several places.

A Chambersburg dispatch says if the rebels remain where they are, we may expect a fight by Tuesday night. They are picketing the road a short distance this side of Greencastle. The rebels are scouring the country for horses, and have got about 2,000 head of cattle and 2,000 horses. They are reported near Waynesboro and Gettysburg. Jenkins left Greencastle to-night with eight days rations, on a foraging expedition.

HARRISBURG, June 22.—A dispatch received here last evening states that a rebel cavalry force is within eight miles of Gettysburg, Pa., and had crossed South Mountain, evidently advancing east to attack the Northern Central Railroad. An ample force is prepared to resist an attack.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Harrisburg dispatches of last night contain the following:

The rebels are reported 40,000 strong at Hagerstown, and fortifying.

Milroy's headquarters are still at Bloody Run.

The troops here are expecting marching orders immediately.

It is feared that Ewell is in Williamsport, but the opinion here is that he is not at that point, unless Lee is about to cross below. The heavy rains may have raised the Potomac and hurried him off.

Gov. Curtin to-night received a dispatch from Chambersburg, stating that Jenkins arrived at Waynesboro, and threw out pickets five miles this side, but withdrew them this morning.

There is no information at Waynesboro of rebel infantry at Hagerstown.

Jenkins has been plundering horses among the mountains.

Gen. Couch received a dispatch to-night confirming the report of rebel cavalry at Gettysburg.

BALTIMORE, June 21—8 p. m.—Latest advices from Plain No. 4 say firing has been heard there at intervals through the day.

A number of rebels made their appearance at Frederick, yesterday evening, and about 7 o'clock a body of cavalry reached Monocacy Bridge, four miles this side of Frederick. The rebels paroled all sick in the hospitals, and every government employee. They searched the stables for horses, seizing all marked U. S.

A very large force of rebel infantry, cavalry and artillery crossed at Antietam during yesterday. Refugees say they number from 40,000 to 50,000, but pickets report them at 25,000.

Earthworks are being erected around the west and north sides of Baltimore, thus completing the chain of fortifications. A line of barricades is being erected within the city, extending from the high ground on the east to the southwestern extremity of the city. These will be defended by Union League men, who are being armed by Gen. Schenck. The Union men are entirely confident that the rebels will not be so rash as to attempt a raid in that direction. The disloyal among us are evidently uneasy, and begin to realise that any hostile movement of a rebel army against Baltimore might react disastrously upon themselves.

NEW YORK, June 22.—A special to the *Herald*, dated Monocacy Station, Md., June 21st, says: At about four o'clock this afternoon, Maj. Cole, of the 1st Maryland cavalry, made a gallant dash into Frederick with forty men, driving out the enemy, killing two and capturing one. No loss on our side. Our cavalry passed through the city, and immediately after about 1,500 rebel cavalry re-occupied the town.

Rebel cavalry entered Frederick yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock and dashed furiously through the city, capturing nine of our men on duty at the signal station, and paroling the invalid soldiers, numbering about 60, in the hospitals. A number of horses were seized. Secession flags are displayed at the Central Hotel, and some citizens collected there to welcome the rebels. A majority of the people evinced no pleasure at the visit. Ladies are exceedingly expressive in their demonstrations of disgust, and showered words of sympathy upon our prisoners as they passed through the streets.

The party which entered the city did not number over twenty, and many of these seemed so intoxicated as to reel in their saddles. Pickets were stationed on the outside of the town, and no one was allowed to leave until about midnight, when the cavalry all left, going towards Middletown.

This morning they entered the city again, and established pickets in the outskirts. Telegraph poles were cut down, and were destroyed. There are supposed to be about thirty rebels in the city this afternoon.

The enemy has no force between Frederick and Boonsboro, except a small camp at Middletown.

No attempt has been made to destroy the bridge over the Monocacy River, although the enemy came down last night within a few rods of the Junction.

The rebels are reported to be fortifying South Mountain. They have, in the vicinity of Williamsport, about 6,000 infantry, 1,000 cavalry, and a few pieces of artillery. A squadron of cavalry could undoubtedly capture the entire force this side of South Mountain.

The rebels appear very uneasy, and will probably vacate the town. To night all is quiet.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 21, 1863.

General Gregg's division of cavalry, after marching within about half a mile of Middlebury, from Aldie, this morning, observed the enemy skirmishing in their front. A section of Fuller's battery was planted on a hill, by General Kilpatrick, and opened fire with considerable effect, driving the enemy back. Colonel Gregg had previously driven the enemy from the hills, with the 100th New York and 1st Maine. The batteries of the rebels re-formed in line, and in about 15 minutes afterwards, a squadron of Harris' light cavalry, and a detachment of the 4th New York cavalry were detailed to scout that portion of the field where the enemy were last seen. The rebels soon appeared and charged on these two squadrons, but were repulsed. They repeated this twice, but were handsomely repulsed by our men, who captured, in these brushes, about sixty prisoners. Our last charge, together with the practice of our artillery, thoroughly repulsed the enemy, who fled before us about a mile. About 6 p. m., they attempted a flank movement on a portion of the brigade under command of Major Whitney. They came with a force of about two cavalry regiments, and made a desperate effort to capture these men.

A desperate encounter occurred, but we again repulsed them, with but little loss, although our artillery must have done them great damage. We drove them beyond the town. The 6th Ohio cavalry opened the fight. They dismounted and behaved nobly. The 1st Maine cavalry, of Greggs' command, suffered severely in a charge made by them just before the rebels were finally repulsed. Col. Wilcox, of the 9th Virginia rebel cavalry, was killed, and a rebel Lieutenant Colonel captured.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The *World's* Washington special says:

The indications are that the real design of the rebels is to attack Washington from Maryland, and cross the Potomac between Washington and Edwards' Ferry. Refugees and deserters say Longstreet is near Leesburg, and intends attacking and crossing Edwards' Ferry, if successful. Ewell's corps has crossed at Williamsport in full force, and contemplates moving down between Baltimore and Washington, to co-operate with any force succeeding in crossing this side of Harper's Ferry. It is claimed that Lee is waiting for an opportunity to come through Aldie and Thoroughfare Gap to Manassas. The crisis is yet to come in this Capital.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—A special from Bedford says: Four thousand more of Milroy's men are safe.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: Reliable dispatches assure us that though the enemy is concentrating a force in upper Maryland, the danger of an immediate invasion of Pennsylvania has been averted.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 22, 1863.

Heavy cannonading commenced yesterday morning in the direction of Aldie, and continued during the day. Nothing definite has been received. It is known that Gen. Pleasanton attacked the enemy near Aldie, and it is hoped he succeeded in routing Stuart's command.

NEW YORK, June 22.—A Baltimore letter says Col. Kane, formerly Marshal of that city, has escaped to Dixie and been appointed a Major General in the rebel army.

A REVIEW OF THE LATE SCARE.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. World.]

HARRISBURG, June 17—11 p. m.

At last we have a definite and reliable statement of the basis of this terrible scare which has been felt throughout this State, Ohio, New Jersey, and New York. Col. McClure is here from Chambersburg, which place he left an hour or two before it was occupied by the Confederates, for the purpose of disposing of some of his cattle stock and other movable property. He is universally known in Cumberland valley and esteemed as a most straightforward, honest, loyal gentleman. He has just received a letter from his wife and another from Rev. Mr. Clark, the Presbyterian clergyman at Chambersburg. The statements made in both communications agree remarkably, and Col. M. considers them beyond doubt reliable. The facts divulged are calculated to reassure the public mind.

The Confederates entered Chambersburg on Monday night, as has been known all along. They numbered 1,800 only, which was not known. The force consisted of cavalry and mounted infantry. At Greencastle they burnt a few buildings, perhaps not more than three, and these were not dwellings. At Chambersburg they fired a warehouse, and another building, of little value, belonging to the Franklin or Cumberland Valley Railroad. Yesterday a detachment was sent to Scotland, five miles this side of Chambersburg. This party burned the railroad bridge and went back to the main body. To-day, at one o'clock, the whole force evacuated Chambersburg, going in the direction of Hagerstown. This simple statement shows the whole extent of this "great invasion." While rumors of rebels in profusion are heard from every section of western and middle Pennsylvania, the Chambersburg people are the only ones who have laid eyes on the curiosity, and the military authorities at the capital do not believe that any other party than that specified has crossed the border. The Governor is loaded down with telegrams, letters and verbal messages stating that Lee is at Pittsburg, Ewell at Altoona, Longstreet at York, and all the rest of the rebel commanders rushing in divers capricious directions. Governor Curtin seems to have secured a satisfactory comprehension of the realities of the case.

The danger is for the present removed; but if Lee overthrows Hooker there will be just cause for a renewal of the late panic. Therefore, there is to be no relaxation in the effort to defend not only the capital but also the whole exposed frontier of the State. It is positively known that there is no Federal force but Milroy's between Hooker's army and Harrisburg on the north and Baltimore east, and it is not believed that there are many rebels yet in Maryland.

The backwardness of Pennsylvania in responding to the emergency is lamented and fully admitted in Government circles, but it is boldly proclaimed that if General McClellan should be assigned command of this department, the rush to arms would be unprecedented. The policy of calling upon him is canvassed by the people.

THE REBELS AT CHAMBERSBURG.

SHIPPENSBURGH, PENN., Friday, June 19, 9 a. m.

Last night considerable excitement was created in this place by the arrival of farmers from the vicinity of Chambersburg, who brought with them all their stock of horses, in anticipation of the advance of the rebels. The town is one vast stable.

The rebels hold Greencastle with a force of 200 men. They are scouting the country in all directions, in search of horses. Last night a traitor led the rebels to a gap in the mountain near Greencastle, where they took sixty horses which had been secreted by the citizens.

The apparent object of the rebels is to steal horses and run off negroes. A gentleman just in, says that between Chambersburg and Greencastle he met a rebel officer, followed by five contrabands, all of whom were mounted on captured horses. Along the line of railway, between this point and Harrisburgh, are hundreds of contrabands proceeding to the latter place to escape the rebel grasp.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, June 22, 1863.

The *State Register* has not yet published the list of subscribers to the forty-five thousand dollars, said to have been raised at the late Democratic Mass Convention. It is not to be published until the sum reaches one hundred thousand dollars. The subscription is no doubt a fraud.

The United States Circuit Court, Judge Davis presiding, will adjourn to-morrow. The clerks of the assembly have sealed up the journals of the houses, and placed them in the hands of the Copperhead Treasurer. The law says they shall be deposited with the Secretary of State. The law also provides that the public printer shall have an official copy of each day's proceedings, which they have not complied with. The clerks pretend to consider the houses yet in session, and that they still draw pay at the rate of six dollars per day.

The journals, however, are public property, and open by law to all, even while the houses are in session. This is but a part of the Copperhead secession plan against the integrity of the State.

The *Register*, on Saturday, stated that Gov. Yates applied to Gen. Ammen and Col. Oakes for six hundred stand of arms, to be placed in the hands of the Union League of this city on the day of the mass meeting. Those officers, in a letter in the *Register* yesterday morning, flatly contradict the statement, but the story did well enough to tell once.

FROM MILWAUKEE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, June 22, 1863.

An enrolling officer named Jarvis Cole, was shot while engaged in his duties in the town of Harmon, Dodge county, a day or two since, by a man named Anton Sasller. At last accounts Cole was very low and not expected to live. Sasller, who was implicated in the affair, was arrested and placed in the custody of the U. S. Marshal at Beaver Dam, where he waited examination, and gave bail to the amount of $2,000 for his appearance before the Grand Jury at the July term. It is said the wad with which Cole was shot, consisted *of a piece of the Milwaukee See Bote.*

Maj. R. O. Selfridge, of Gen. Pope's staff, has been relieved from duty as Assistant Adjutant General, and appointed Inspector General of this Department.

Maj. G. F. Melino is appointed A. A. G. of this Department.

Lieut. Col. Whitaker of the 28th Wisconsin, has resigned, and Major Gray of the same regiment, promoted to the vacancy.

Col. J. C. Starkweather of the 1st Wisconsin, is at home on a sick furlough.

Ex-Governor W. Hunt and family are at the Newhall House.

Prof. Steiner, the aeronaut, is in the city making arrangements for a balloon ascension on the 4th of July.

Two companies of the 30th regiment passed through this city to-day for Hartford, Washington county, where they will be stationed for the present to protect enrollments.

FROM CINCINNATI.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, June 22, 1863.

A dispatch dated at Huron, near Mitchell, on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, this afternoon, to the President of the road, says: The rebel marauders, variously estimated at from 300 to 900, entered Orleans, Indiana, this morning, and attacked a company of home guards and a cavalry company. The cavalry was badly cut up. Gen. Burnside has ordered troops from Indianapolis and New Albany by special train to Orleans.

Gen. Lew. Wallace does not go to Vicksburg, as reported. Not being on duty, he applied to the department for permission to visit Vicksburg, but has received no reply. He is still here.

The trouble in Holmes county, this State, is over. Col. Wallace went out there, as I reported you, and a skirmish ensued, in which no one was killed. The Union and peace Democrats had a consultation, in which it was agreed that if the soldiers would withdraw the ringleaders would be given up.

The insurgents have given up two of the original prisoners who were arrested by the Marshal, and the other two are to be forthcoming. Some of the rescuers are also given up, and no opposition to the arrest of the others is to be made if they can be found, which is considered somewhat doubtful. The enrollment is to be completed. The insurgents are to be dispersed, and the military is to be withdrawn, which is already done with the exception of one hundred men who are left to see that the agreement is complied with in good faith. The balance of the force is said to have gone to Warsaw, Horton county to regulate some insurgents in that vicinity.

CINCINNATI, June 22.—Yesterday about nine hundred rebels crossed the river in the neighborhood of Leavenworth, into Indiana. This forenoon they had reached Paoli, in Orange county. Their purpose was said to be to burn the bridges of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. Troops are moving to intercept them.

FROM SOMERSET.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SOMERSET, Ky., June 22.

News of much interest is hourly expected, but nothing permissable is transpiring to-day.

LOUISVILLE, June 22.—News reached headquarters to-day that John Morgan, with 5,000 men, had crossed the Cumberland River, near Carthage, last night. Passengers report considerable excitement at Gallatin, having heard a report of 5,000 rebels advancing on that place. Preparations are being made to defend it.

From Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 20.—At the Governor's office dispatches have been received announcing the capture of sixty of the guerilla band now scouring the southwestern counties. Orders have been given for their confinement in the penitentiary at Jeffersonville, where they will be held by the civil authorities as murderers, until it can be shown that they were regularly mustered into the Confederate army. They murdered, it is reported, the Sheriff of Crawford county, Thomas W. Fry. Fifty guerillas were captured yesterday at Blue River Island, on the Ohio, above Levenworth.

Last night, the Jeffersonville down train was fired into some twenty-eight miles from that town. Some forty shots were delivered. No damage was done. Guerillas did this, and it is supposed they conjectured that troops were on board. Gov. Morton was at Washington at last accounts. It was by his telegraphic order that the Adjutant General issued the call to-day for 15,000 six months' men, which were required by the President from Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 23.—The report is current at Newport that 20,000 six months' men had been called out in Indiana on account of the rebel raid in this State, is absolutely groundless.

From North Carolina.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The steamer Dudley Buck, from Newbern, has arrived.

Gen. Wild's negro brigade now numbers between 2,000 and 3,000. Enlistments range from 30 to 100 per day, and one day they reached 300.

Keokuk and Des Moines Valley Railroad.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 20.—The Keokuk and Des Moines Valley railroad having changed hands, it is understood that its Western terminus is to be located at Pella, after the 1st November next. Pella is thirty-five miles from Des Moines.

A Very Nice Distinction.

BALTIMORE, June 22d.—The statement that the Circulation of the New York *World*, *Express*, *Caucasian*, Cincinnati *Enquirer* and Chicago *Times* would be stopped in this department is erroneous. The Baltimore papers were prohibited from publishing extracts from them.

FROM THE SOUTH.

IMPORTANT FROM THE REBEL PAPERS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., June 22, 1863.

The Savannah *Republican* of the 10th, reports that on the eve of the 9th, seven Yankee gun boats went up the Alamaha, for the purpose of pillaging plantations and destroying property.

A late South Carolina paper reports Mrs. Smith, mother of Kirby Smith, Miss Russell, daughter of the late Surgeon Russell, of U. S. army, and others at Chamberlin, under a flag of truce from St. Augustine, Fla. They say Gen. Hunter has 30,000 troops under his command.

A negro regiment from Boston, 1,500 strong, had arrived at Hilton Head. Two fleets have left Hilton Head for the South, one for Alabama and one for St. Johns River, Florida, the latter to take possession of Jacksonville, and thence make excursions into the interior.

In a recent raid on the Combahee, wherein Kansas Montgomery was in command, the number of negroes taken was 720.

One Monitor is at Hilton Head, all the rest are at Stono, and the 7th Connecticut regiment, Col. Hawley, was the garrison at St. Augustine.

The rebel Gen. Walker is in command at Pocotaligo.

The leading editorial in the Montgomery *Advertiser*, of the 17th of June, censures the rebel Government in the strongest terms for allowing foreign Consuls to remain in the Confederacy who were originally accredited to the Yankee Government.

The Atlanta *Intelligencer* tells of two British subjects, found in that city, who refused to fight the Yankees under any circumstances. It suggests that they be immediately compelled to fight or leave the city.

The *Mississippian*, of the 14th, says the Vicksburg garrison have on hand bountiful supplies for sixty days. It further says that Gen. Johnston had captured Black River bridge driving the Yankees therefrom.

Colonel James, of Lowell, Macon county, is a candidate for Governor of Alabama at the approaching election; also Colonel Thos. H. Watts, of Montgomery.

Rags are eight cents per pound in Montgomery.

The Selma *Courier* has an article rejoicing that the locusts are coming out of the ground to torment the Yankees.

The following telegraphs are found in the rebel papers:

RICHMOND, June 18.—Before the capture of Winchester Milroy notified the rebels that he would burn the town if any attempt was made to storm his position.

Gen. Ewell replied that he would hang every Yankee captured. It is reported that Ewell has taken Harper's Ferry with the immense stores, which are now en route for Fredericksburg.

A heavy explosion was heard in the direction of Acquia Creek, supposed to be the enemy blowing up the wharves and buildings at that point.

The poor folks at Fredericksburg are reaping immense spoils from the enemy's deserted camps.

Passengers by the Central train bring little additional news from Winchester. The number of prisoners is fully 7,000, with 3,000 horses, and immense numbers of wagons. The Yankees have entirely disappeared from Stafford Court House.

RICHMOND, June 16.—The apprehensions of a drought in this vicinity are relieved by the copious rains of last night.

It is reported that the wife of Gen. Milroy was captured on Sunday at Winchester.

Pickney Watkins is officially recognized as acting British Consul for the States of North and South Caroline, having submitted satisfactory evidence of his appointment.

SENATOBIA, June 16th.—It has been definitely ascertained that on Saturday evening last Gen. Price was encamped about twenty miles from Helena. Heavy firing was heard in that direction yesterday, and was continued this forenoon.

General Carter has made another raid into East Tennessee with a mounted force of 2,000 men. On the morning of the 19th inst., he was within five miles of Loudon. The rebels were drawn up at that place waiting his approach. The raiders came to Lenox's Station, seven miles from Loudon, and destroyed an important factory of the Lenox's Brothers, together with the residence near by and all adjacent buildings.

They then tore up the track of the railway for a considerable distance, and returned by the route they came. Carter had given it out to citizens that it was his intention to go to Knoxville and sack and burn that city. On Friday night they got wind of a Confederate force at London, and determined to avoid that point. Lenox station had been left unguarded, from the fact that troops were being removed from one to another department. The 54th Virginia infantry had just left that place.

All of the above account is in the Chattanooga *Rebel* of yesterday, which earnestly hopes that the Yankees will be cut off and every soul of them captured. The *Rebel* has reliable news that Jackson, Tenn., and Bolivar, have both been evacuated by the Yankees, for the purpose of reinforcing Grant.

All is quiet at Murfreesboro. The weather is cool and pleasant.

BALTIMORE, June 22.—The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 19th has the following significant paragraph:

Richmond is about to be uncovered of the defense afforded by the proximity of Gen. Lee's army, a part of which is already in the valley, and probably in Maryland, and the rest will probably follow, whence they cannot be brought instantly to our assistance, should we need them.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 21.—The flag of truce steamer Tacony, arrived this morning from City Point, with four rebel officers, as the rebels refused to exchange our officers for them. The following extracts are taken from Richmond papers:

OSYKA, June 16.—A desperate fight took place on the 12th, at Port Hudson. The Confederates charged the enemy and drove them from their fortifications, but the situation at Vicksburg still engrosses all the solicitation of the country. Heavy reinforcements are pouring into Grant, and large installments from the command of Rosecrans have been transferred to the great army investing Vicksburg.

Whether Johnston has at the last hour been invested with authority to concentrate the troops of the West, is the anxious topic of inquiry, and the vital question of the crisis.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 22.—Richmond papers of the 20th, say the city of Darien, Ga., was burned by the Federals on the 11th inst., and is now one plain of ashes and blackened chimneys.

Seven Federal iron-clads were at Brunswick, Ga., and large forces had landed from transports.

Vallandigham had run the blockade from Wilmington. He is going to Nassau and thence to Canada.

FROM MEMPHIS AND BELOW.

Rebel Movements and Rumors.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, June 20, VIA CAIRO, June 22, 1863.

There have been no arrival from below since the Edward Walshe.

Yesterday there was a considerable cavalry fight near Moon Lake, 12 miles south of this city. The forces on our side were the 5th Ohio cavalry, who met a Confederate force of more than twice their number. Our boys were compelled to go back with heavy loss; the rebels however, did not pursue very far.

Rumors of a vague and unreliable character are circulating here to-day, to the effect that we may hear the din of battle in our streets at almost any time. Of course no person places any reliance in these statements, except those of rebel propensities. A large force of rebels is represented being near this city in Arkansas, but these are mere surmises. Oath-taking is over with. More than 11,000 have complied, and registered themselves as loyal citizens.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Dispatches from Memphis state that a detachment of Colonel Hodge's cavalry captured two boats on which two rebel regiments and a battery were going to cross the Tennessee river, and Col. Cornyn had broken up a rebel regiment and destroyed a large quantity of salt, and done more damage than heretofore reported.

MEMPHIS, June 20.—Col. Cornyn, of the 10th Missouri cavalry, has succeeded in routing and scattering several rebel camps, when they were gathering cattle for Bragg's army, destroying large quantities of forage, and bringing in the cattle. He reports that vigorous efforts are making by the rebels to gather a large mounted force north of the Memphis and Charleston railroad. They are conscripting everybody, and numbers that have taken the oath have joined the robber bands.

Some of Gen. Dodge's men, who were with Col. Straight, have escaped and reached Corinth. They report that Straight destroyed and abandoned his artillery before it was captured by Forrest; that Straight inflicted much greater damage than the rebels acknowledge.

A detachment of the 1st Ohio and the 5th Ohio cavalry, 400 strong, under command of Major Henry, of the 5th Ohio, who were out on a reconnoissance, allowed themselves to be surrounded near Hernando, Miss., on the 18th, by General Chalmers, with a force of 2,000. They were completely routed, and most of them either captured or killed. Major Henry was captured. About one hundred and fifty of them have returned.

The enemy are moving along our whole line from Memphis to Corinth. They cut the telegraph and destroyed a small culvert over the Moscow, this morning.

No boats from below to-day.

CAIRO, June 22.—The transport Gen. Anderson this morning brought 328 refugees, mostly women and children, from Memphis. They represent the States of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee. They are a most helpless and wretched set of people. Like the contrabands, they are wholly dependent on the Government and charity. They will be sent North, to get food and work, a privilege that is denied to their black fellow-sufferers.

FROM THE INDIAN WAR.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, June 22, 1863.

Major Hatch of this city has been authorized by the War Department to raise an independent cavalry force which moves against the hostile Indians, without regard to the other military expeditions. He will take about 1,000 men all mounted. His force will be largely composed of Chippewa Indians and Red river half breeds. Maj. H. proposes to start in about a month and will move directly and rapidly to Pembina and from that will pursue such a course as circumstances require. They intend to pursue Little Crow's forces until they kill or capture them, and the arrangements made for rapid movements render it probable. This flying expedition will accomplish more than the slow trains which are now plodding over the plains.

A trader who just arrived in town this afternoon from Fort Garny says Little Crow was there when he left, on the 3d inst., with sixty warriors and a few squaws, most of them dressed in citizens clothes taken from their murdered victims. They were well armed with rifles and revolvers. Little Crow asked Gov. Dallas for ammunition but was refused. He claimed to be friendly to the people in the British possessions, and promised not to disturb them unless they joined the Americans. Little Crow claims to have 300 tents at St. Joseph, which would indicate a force of 1,500 warriors. He knows the number that were hung and the disposition that has been made of the remainder of the Indians who were captured. He says he expects our troops will kill him and all his men, but he thinks they will not catch them this season. This party had two white boys who were captives, but the priest at St. Joseph ransomed them.

FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., June 22, 1863.

Another enrolling officer having been shot in Dodge county, troops have been ordered there by Gen. Smith, commanding the district, to put a stop to such performances. Two companies of the 30th regiment, under command of Major Clowney, left last night for the scene of attempted assassination, and will make their headquarters at Hartford, Washington county, on the borders of Dodge county, and see that the laws are enforced and all violators caught and punished.

The attempts to prevent enrollment, by killing officers, have taken place in Sat. Clark's district, and are the fruit of teachings like his, though his followers have now gone further than he is ready to endorse them.

Gen. McClernand has written to Governor Salomon in the highest terms of praise of the conduct of the Wisconsin troops in his command before Vicksburg.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, June 22.—There is considerable excitement at Memphis, in consequence of an anticipated attack by guerillas.

On Friday last our cavalry had a skirmish with a rebel force in the vicinity of Germantown, in which it is reported some 200 Federals were captured. It is also reported that Marmaduke, with a force of 2,000, and two heavy siege guns, is approaching Memphis on the Arkansas side. On Saturday, Government cotton in the city was being rolled down to the river by a large number of hands, and put on board the transports.

Notwithstanding this, it is hardly probable that the rebels have force enough to attempt the capture of the place.

From New Orleans.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The steamer Locust Point, from New Orleans on the 15th, arrived to-night. Her papers contain no news whatever. The purser reports that nothing had been received from Port Hudson, except that fighting continued there, no one knowing the results.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. James Dixon, Mr. GEORGE INGERSOLL and Miss MARY A. EATON, all of this city.

DIED.

In this city, yesterday, June 22d, of inflammation of the lungs, BARRY L., infant son of D. W. and Sallie E. Maple, aged two months.

New Advertisements.

C. M. B. ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of this Association will be held at the Mercantile Rooms on this (TUESDAY) evening, at 7½ o'clock. A full and prompt attendance desired. GEO. W. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

ILLINOIS NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—The Fifth Annual Meeting of the Illinois Natural History Society will take place on WEDNESDAY, June 24th, at Phoenix Hall, in this city. C. D. WILBER, Secretary. Bloomington, Ill., June 20th.

NOTICE.—Madame Andrews, Clairvoyant, from Boston, Mass., can be consulted at 44 SOUTH MONROE STREET. Clairvoyant examinations one dollar. She also tells the Past, Present and Future. Terms 50 cents. Hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

BRYAN HALL. FOR ONE WEEK ONLY, Commencing on Monday Evening, June 29. Sam Sharpley's Minstrels, BRASS BAND AND BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE. The Mammoth Troupe of the World! Twenty Star Performers. The Monitors of Minstrelsy, whose tour throughout the United States and Canadas has been a succession of the most brilliant triumphs, will introduce their great challenge programme as above. Everything entirely new and original, produced in that inimitable style peculiar to these Ethiopian Iron Clads. Doors open at 7½, to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. J. D. NEWCOMB, Agent. SAM SHARPLEY, Manager.

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR CONCERNING DOGS.—Whereas it has been reported to me that the public safety is endangered by the running at large in this city of mad or rabid dogs; therefore, this is to notify all persons that every dog found running at large on and after the 25th inst., and until further notice, will be destroyed unless securely muzzled in accordance with the Ordinance in such case made and provided. F. C. SHERMAN, Mayor. Chicago, June 22, 1863.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY County in the Western States to sell The Illustrated Encyclopedia of Animated Nature. The above work embraces accurate Engravings and a full description of the DIFFERENT RACES OF MEN, and the various BEASTS, BIRDS, FISHES, INSECTS, REPTILES, and MICROSCOPIC ANIMALCULES of the globe, with their characteristic habits and modes of life, and the various methods employed by Hunters, Trappers, Fishermen, &c., in taking the lower animals. It is a complete HISTORY OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM, and the only popular work of the kind ever issued, as those heretofore published have been adapted almost exclusively to the use of those who make the subject a special study. The work is illustrated by over THIRTEEN HUNDRED ACCURATE ENGRAVINGS OF MEN, ANIMALS, BIRDS, &c. No work is more attractive, useful or instructive to the young. IT IS A HOUSEHOLD MENAGERIE AND MUSEUM, bringing before its members the whole field of living existence in a most attractive and instructive form. It is bound in uniform style in one quarto volume, 1300 illustrations. ROBINSON & FOSS, Gen'l Western Agents, P. O. Box 4288, Chicago, Ill.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD announce, for the benefit of those concerned, that he is the only SURGEON AUTHORIZED BY THE DEPARTMENT at Washington, to make examinations of applicants for invalid pensions in this district. Office hours from 10 to 11 A. M., and 2 to 3 P. M. L. P. ARMY.

Choice Dress Goods, Bleached Muslins, Table Linens, Hosiery, Summer Cassimeres, Hoop Skirts. IN FULL STOCK. A. G. DOWNS & CO.

STARS AND STRIPES. American Ensigns OF SILK OR BUNTING, ALSO, Flags and Banners, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AND BEST OF MATERIAL, ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER. Send for Price List. GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers, 205 South Water, cor. Wells st.

SUN UMBRELLAS, JUST RECEIVED. A. G. DOWNS & CO.

QUOTATIONS BY TYLER, BELDEN & CO., 32 Clark street, cor. Lake.

Gold and Demands—buying		43@43¼
Silver, large,	"	33
Silver, small,	"	33
Sovereigns,	"	$6.80 each
Legal Tender, selling		¼@1-5.

(Rates are liable to sudden fluctuations.)

FRUIT JARS FOR SALE AT LAMP AND OIL STORE, 123 Clark street. GEO. G. POPE.

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF Wholesale Buyers To our stock of Silk and Worsted Embroidery Braids In Black and Colored, in which we can show the most Complete Assortment in the city. Also a full line of TRIMMING RIBBONS, Quilled Taffetas and Laws, BUGLE GIMPS. Dress and Cloak Buttons and Ornaments, Sun Umbrellas, &c. GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake Street.

UNION LEAGUE, A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL QUARTETTE and CHORUS. Words by Miss JOSEPHINE FURMAN. Music by T. MARTIN TOWNE. Dedicated to the Union Leagues of the Northwest. CHORUS. Come pledge the heart, and pledge the hand, We'll give you friendly greeting; We'll for the glorious Union stand, While rebels we're defeating. A liberal discount will be made where ten or more are sent to one address. Price 25 Cents (Single Copies.) All orders must be addressed to the Publisher, H. M. HIGGINS, 117 RANDOLPH STREET.

CLOTH AND SILK MANTLES. VERY CHEAP. A. G. DOWNS & CO.

CORNS AND BUNIONS CURED ON A WARRANT. Office 114 Dearborn street. H. C. PARKER.

LEMONADE! LEMONDE! is indispensable this hot weather; but Lemons are high and the trouble in making great. Both are obviated by using THOMAS & CO'S PURE LEMON SYRUP. Makes a beautiful drink, cheap, no trouble, no waste. Great thing for Pic Nics and family use. A splendid article of PURE RASPBERRY SYRUP for Restaurants, Saloons and general use. Also, a beautiful article of Raspberry WINE Syrup. All of the above in neat cases or by the gallon, by THOMAS & CO., 100 State street, Chicago, corner Washington manufacturers and dealers in Fruit Syrups, Hermetically Sealed Fruits, Preserves, Pickles, Jellies, Jams, &c., &c. A large lot of Pickled Cabbage for Army use in Bottles, Cans or Bulk. Post Office Box 3055.

STATE NORMAL UNIVERSITY.—The present School Year at the Normal University closes on FRIDAY, June 26th, 1863. The next term commences MONDAY, Sept. 7th, 1863. It is important that all Students of the University should commence with the first day of the Term. The Annual Examination of the Normal Department will commence on Tuesday, June 23d, and continue until Thursday Evening, June 25th. The class in the Theory and Art of Teaching will be examined on Thursday. Commencement Exercises, Friday, June 26th, Commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. Address before the Literary Societies Thursday Evening, by TRUMAN M. POST, D. D., of St. Louis. Model School closes on Wednesday, June 24th. Examination of classes in the Model School taught by the Students of the Normal Department, Tuesday, June 23d. Examination of classes taught by the Permanent Teachers of the Model School, Wednesday, June 24th. During the sessions will commence at 8:45 A. M., and close 5:30 P. M. Teachers and the public generally are invited to attend the Examinations and Commencement. RICHARD EDWARDS, Principal. Bloomington, Ill., June 13th, 1863. The Fifth Annual Meeting of the Illinois Natural History Society will commence on Wednesday, June 24th.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY. The only certain remedy for OBSTINATE DISEASES. Dr. Thos. Mackinnis, PHYSICIAN, Invites all suffering from BLINDNESS, Deafness, Nervous Diseases, Epilepsy, Chorea, Convulsions, Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Constipation, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Piles, Ulcers and Diseases of the Skin, to call upon him and they will find relief. In Diseases of Females, in Ulcers, Induration and Falling of the Womb, in Whites and in all Monthly Difficulties and Irregularities, ELECTRICITY Is the only certain means of cure. All Nervous Weaknesses, in both sexes, can be cured by Medical Electricity ALONE, and by no other. The merits of Electricity are not known as they should be, and patients who have abandoned the hope of cure, by other medical treatment, should not despair. They have one last resource, and that is ELECTRICITY. Instructions given to Physicians and others in the use of Electricity and the best ELECTRO MEDICAL MACHINES can be supplied. P. O. Box 267. ELECTRO MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 126 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

FURBISH & EGLESTON, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, And Agents for the sale of Sugars and Syrups, 24 River street, Chicago.

AT WHOLESALE.—A splendid assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' BOOTS AND SHOES. Also, Men's, Boys' and Youths', of the best quality and styles, which we offer at the very lowest prices for cash. E. RAMMER & CO., 127 Lake street, Chicago.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES, manufactured by DIEBOLD, BAHMANN & CO. Prices $50, $60, $75 and upwards. For sale by F. W. PRATT, 13 Lasalle street.

NEW STYLES FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES. As far ahead of every other make as McCormick's Reapers are ahead of the old fashioned Grain Cradle. For sale only at F. W. PRATT'S.

SECOND-HAND SAFES At $75, $80 and $100, At F. W. PRATT'S.

AIR HEATING FURNACES. Beecher's Patent Air Heating Furnaces, for warming dwellings, stores, churches, public halls, school houses, &c. BEECHER & PARKER.

DR. BOYNTON'S PETROLEUM Metallic and Roofing VARNISH, Unequaled for Iron Work, Roofing, Fences and Ship Painting.

New Advertisements.

FIRE WORKS! FIRE WORKS! CELEBRATE! CELEBRATE!! Huntington & Co., Fruit Dealers and Agents for H. P. Diehl's PREMIUM FIRE WORKS. Committees for City or Town Celebrations will do well to consult us in regard to Exhibition Pieces, Etc. The Wholesale Trade Furnished at MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. Country Dealers Should Send for Our Price List. HUNTINGTON & CO., No. 7 Clark Street.

Lillie's Patent WROUGHT AND CHILLED IRON SAFES, IMPROVED BANK LOCK. A. L. WINNE, 33 Dearborn street, Chicago.

INSURANCE. COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK. This Institution, having recently increased its Capital Stock to $1,000,000, and having, in addition thereto, Assets amounting to $1,008,651, making a total of Capital and Assets, $2,008,651, Would respectfully call the attention of Shippers and others interested in Marine Insurance, that they are still taking HULL AND CARGO RISKS ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS. LOSSES Adjusted and Paid at this Office WITH ITS ACCUSTOMED PROMPTNESS AND LIBERALITY WITHOUT REFERENCE TO NEW YORK. L. C. HALL, Agent, 180 South Water street.

HERRING'S SAFES IN KANSAS. DENVER CITY, April 21st, 1863. Messrs. HERRING & Co., Chicago: Gents—On the 19th inst., a large fire occurred at this place, destroying a large amount of property. We had one of your Safes in our store, which was surrounded by about 500 gallons of coal oil, and also a large amount of varnishes, turpentine, rosin, &c., which made a fearful fire. Our building and stock were entirely lost. All that we saved were our books and papers that were in the Safe. When we opened it we found the contents in good condition, and the Safe looks as if it would stand another just such fire. Please send us another number five Safe immediately. Very respectfully, E. T. CHEESMAN & CO. The above is another of the many incontestable proofs, (which we are constantly receiving,) as to which Safe is the most reliable when put to the test. A large assortment now arriving at the store. HERRING & CO., 40 STATE STREET.

PAPER HANGINGS NEW STYLES FOR PARLORS, HALLS, Dining Rooms and Libraries, JUST RECEIVED. Also, a large invoice of Satins, Blanks and Curtain PAPERS, AT FAXON'S 70 Lake Street.

WINDOW SHADES Of every grade and style—at wholesale. Shades made and put up to order. SPRING AND HAIR MATTRASSES, Pillows, Bolsters, Comforters, Spreads, &c. PRIME LIVE GEESE FEATHERS, Also, Steam Cured Feathers. LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES, &c. E. G. L. FAXON, 70 Lake Street, Chicago.

100 CASES ENGLISH STEEL, CAST AND SPRING, Just received and for sale by JESUP, KENNEDY & CO., 11 and 13 Wells street.

1863. STEAMBOATS. 1863. A First Class Boat will leave Goodrich's Dock, first above Rush Street Bridge, Every Morning, (Sundays Excepted,) At 9 O'Clock, FOR MILWAUKEE, KENOSHA, RACINE, PORT WASHINGTON, SHEBOYGAN, MANITOWOC AND TWO RIVERS. Extending their trips to Kewaunee and Wolf River every Friday. During the season of navigation, passengers and freight carried cheaper than by any other line. RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS. For passage apply on board.

CHAS. L. NOBLE, WHOLESALE DEALER IN LAMPS, Carbon and Kerosene Oil, 174 LAKE STREET.

JOHN S. FULLER, DENTIST.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1863.

THE FISCAL RESULTS OF CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

The speech of Hon. S. B. Ruggles, of New York, before the Canal Convention, on the fiscal results of cheapening the transit of food, published in full in another column of to-day's TRIBUNE, will be read with interest by all who have the prosperity of the country, East and West, North and South, at heart. It presents the plea of the West for an enlargement of the facilities of transportation in a light which ought at once to prove effective. It is no longer merely a Western measure, but a national one of the highest importance, to the statesman as well as to the merchant, the mechanic as well as to the farmer. The question narrows itself down to this: Corn is now the king of commerce, and not cotton. If the Government expects revenues from imports to pay the interest of the national debt, it must afford the West greater facilities to pour its produce into the sea-board cities for export to Europe to provide the means with which to import. The West is now the only producing portion of the country, and its products are all we have at present to sell to Europe. The two hundred millions which were annually sent from the South to Europe must be made up by increased exportations of food, and to do this we must be furnished with the means of transportation at a moderate rate. If Congress refuses to aid in the internal improvements demanded by our commerce—in giving us new and wider channels for the transit of grain—in improving our harbors, deepening our canals, and removing all obstructions to navigation on the lakes, then it follows as a matter of course that the merchants' palaces of New York, Boston and Philadelphia will crumble into ruins, and their fleets of merchant ships rot in their harbors. As Mr. Ruggles clearly demonstrates, it is Western produce which is now carrying through this Government in a war, the magnitude of which history shows no parallel; and for years to come this same source must provide the revenue wherewith to pay the interest of our bonds.

The argument presented is one which is clearly unanswerable. Give the West canals wide and deep enough to carry its grain, pork and beef cheaply to market, and the country at large gains enough not only to pay for this war, but also sufficient to reimburse it for the original outlay. So far as the Government is concerned. The construction of the proposed Ship Canal *is a paying measure*, and ought to be adopted on the grounds of financial necessity alone. Should it never be worth a dollar to the country on the plea of military necessity, its fiscal advantages are so apparent that we marvel that even in Pennsylvania a mind can be found so obtuse as not to advocate its immediate construction.

THE TRAITORS ARE DRILLING.

We have a note from Tuscola, in Douglas county, on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, saying that the Copperheads of that neighborhood met about ten miles from the village, on Saturday, for the purpose of exercise and drill. They numbered two hundred or more, and their evolutions were publicly conducted. They were well armed, and did not care to conceal that their intentions are to put themselves in readiness to resist the Government and to take the lives of those who uphold and defend it. We believe our correspondent to be reliable; and if he is not mistaken, it may be well for the authorities of the land, civil or military, to inquire into the meaning of assemblages of this sort, and to bring a few of the leaders in the incipient revolt to the punishment that they have earned.

The intention of a few madmen in Illinois to push the State into collision with the Federal Government, and to make our fair fields the scene of bloody strife, is too plain to be mistaken; and we are sorry to say that their success in their nefarious work is a complete justification of the confidence with which they undertook it. The rank and file, are, within certain limitations, ready for the fray. The poison that journals like the organ of Jeff Davis, in this city, has instilled into the public mind, has done its work.

Again we appeal to the moderate men of all parties to know if they also are ready? We mean the men of substance, the men of character, the men who love peace and court anything rather than a remorseless revolutionary struggle such as the Copperheads would inaugurate,—are they ready for the burnings and the bloodshed that a few nameless adventurers and vagabonds, who have everything to gain and nothing to lose by the violent upheaval of society, are striving to make as common here as way-side assassination is in Missouri? We tell them that the danger is imminent; and that they must begin now to avert it!

COPPERHEAD AMENDMENTS.

The following is a part of the Copperhead platform adopted at Springfield on the 17th:

> We are in favor of peace upon a basis of a restoration of the Union, and for the accomplishment of which we propose a national convention to settle upon terms of peace, which shall have in view the restoration of the Union as it was, and the securing by constitutional amendments such rights to the several States and the people thereof as honor and justice demands.

Not long ago the cry of "The Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is," was the watchword by which the hosts of the opposition were rallied. But the Convention has taken a step in advance, and, as the man-sellers who have made war upon the Union commenced hostilities only to rid themselves of that fundamental law, which, in their eyes, is too favorable to freedom, will not be content to have it reimposed upon their necks, of course their Northern allies are at once brought to terms, and they, too, clamor for the radical change or total destruction of the Constitution, to the end that slavery may thrive.

But have any of our readers thought what it is that these proposed changes of the Constitution cover—what meaning lurks under this innocent phrase, "securing by constitutional amendments such rights to the several States and the people thereof as honor and justice demand?" Is Human Slavery to be made the corner-stone of the Republic, as it has for the last twenty years been that of the so-called Democratic party? We know what hopes animated the Southern leaders when they had resolved upon war—Mr. Stephens, the Vice President of the Confederacy, expressed them all when he said that "our new (the rebel) Government is the first in the world based upon the great physical moral and philosophical truth"—the divinity of the coffle-gang and the human auction block. Are the Democrats of the North converts to his doctrine, and are his notions to be incorporated into the "Constitutional amendments" for securing the "rights" of which this Copperhead Convention talks? If this is so, we see that the extremest demands that Southern statesmen have ever urged are next in order—that the liberty of the press and freedom of speech, about which we now-a-days hear so much, are to be subordinated to what man-selling wills; and that, when the Constitution is so changed that the "rights" of barbarism are safe against the encroachments of civilization and Christianity, the public journal or popular orator that dares say that the selling of men and the whipping of women are physically, morally or philosophically wrong, that writer or that journal shall be squelched. We have not nor, has the country forgotten what Toombs and Calhoun always maintained—that all public discussion of the slavery question, either by the newspapers, by popular gatherings, or by ecclesiastical or legislative bodies, should cease forever, and that the institutions of the South, that is, the hunting of men with dogs to compel them to work without pay, and the flogging of women to make them obedient to the promptings of unbridled lust, the pleasure of the chivalry, are domesticated here in the North, and that no "Abolition dog" shall be allowed even to bark his nay! Are the powers necessary to do these things, among those which the Copperheads propose as the price that they will pay for peace.

We who have been for many years observant of the course of parties, and the growth and spread of that man-selling heresy which is eating out the vitals of the Republic, know just what the Copperheads mean; they intend a surrender of all that the North has fought for since the Missouri Compromise was made, a dethronement of the idea of liberty as the basis of our institutions, and the substitution of a belief in slavery therefor; a betrayal of the Government and all the precious institutions that have grown up under it since it was organized—a betrayal into the hands of an oligarchy more inhuman and soulless than any that ever ruled a nation. They intend to assume the war debt of the rebels, though to do so they should be compelled to repudiate that of the Union. If this is an unjust and unholy war, as they assert, and if the South is, as they profess to believe, acting solely on the defensive, why should not this be done? And why, we ask, should not the soldiers and the soldiers' widows of the Confederate army—martyrs or semi-martyrs to the defense of a just cause—be put upon the national pension list, even though for each name so enrolled, that of a Union soldier should be erased? They intend the degradation of the army be a peace that will be documentary evidence that our men are only robbers and assassins, and that the rebels are the victims of persecution and wrong! We ask our readers how they like the programme? Are they prepared to receive the humiliation that it implies?

"Again we ask, for what purpose are we prosecuting this war?"—*Jeff. Davis' Chicago organ, Saturday.*

For the poor privilege of being hereafter permitted to elect a President according to the constitutional forms that have been observed since the organization of the Government, without a rebellion and secession of the beaten minority as inevitable consequences of the act—for the purpose of avoiding the fate which has overtaken Mexico, where a revolt and a civil war after every Presidential election are the rule! That's why "we" prosecute this war. The question—shall the majority rule?—a very vital question in a Republican form of Government—is being tested on a grand scale; and woe be to the Republic if it is not well settled ere the war is done.

☞ It was telegraphed and blazoned, and capitalized that the Copperhead mass meeting at Springfield had subscribed $47,500 to the sick soldiers' fund. This statement has been sent all over the country. It turns out to be a big humbug. Not one-tenth of that sum was really subscribed. The sick soldiers will never get the benefit of a cent of the money. It was not intended for any such purpose. Whatever money may pass into the hands of the Copperhead financial committee will be used to promote desertion, and to pay for copies of the Jeff. Davis organ to be circulated gratuitously in the army and among the people, with the view of aiding the rebels, and forcing "peace."

Vallandigham in the Army.

The news of the nomination of the disunion peace apostle for Governor of Ohio, was received by the Ohio soldiers in Rosecrans' and Grant's armies with intense and universal disgust and indignation. It is regarded as a direct, bold, shameless insult implied in bringing before the devoted, self-sacrificing Ohio soldiery a man, as candidate for the highest office in the State, whose every effort during the last two years has been aimed at the disgrace of the flag under rule and usurpation of the rebellious South; and who, by vote and speech, constantly endeavored to deprive the soldiers of their hard-earned dues, by withholding the appropriation of money necessary to carry on the war. Then, the recklessness and impudence of this defiance of the sentiments, and the outrage upon the sensibilities, of the army, is deemed susceptible of explanation only by the supposition that the leaders of the peace party labored under the most profound delusion that the soldiers themselves had become Copperheads, and were ready to submit to the rule of Jeff. Davis. But if this is their idea, they will be terribly undeceived when the soldiers come to vote. Of the hundred regiments of Ohio troops under Rosecrans and Grant, it is not believed that the traitor Vallandigham will get, on the average, five votes to a regiment.

French Elections.

In the elections for members of the Legislative Corps, just held in France, twenty-six out of the two hundred and eighty-five successful candidates, are opponents of the Imperial policy, this number, although small, is a great increase over the previous members of the same way of thinking—there being only five in the last Legislative corps, and it embraces several of the most illustrious and eloquent of living Frenchmen—Thiers, Bedryer, Favre and others, themselves a tower of strength. All the candidates of the Government were defeated in Paris, and by very decisive majorities. At the last election, in 1857, the Government elected six out of the seven deputies; and the candidates supported by it combined a vote of 110,534, while the united vote of the opposition was only 97,763. In the election just closed the nine Government candidates received only 82,107 votes, while the opposition vote foots up more than 150,000. These figures are not without significance as showing the drift of public opinion in Paris.

Copperhead Outbreak in Ohio.

Our latest information is that the rebels in Holmes county, Ohio, have laid down their arms and dispersed, and that the officers are arresting the ringleaders. The parties engaged in the outbreak claimed they were "not resisting the Conscription Act," and had no objection to "legal" measures. "They were tired of permitting people to be carried off by arbitrary arrest, without due process of law," and thereupon proceeded to vindicate their "Constitutional rights" by assaulting and driving off an enrolling officer, and resisting the arrest of the men who were engaged in that transaction. They claim to be law-abiding, Union-loving men—as Vallandigham is—that they have followed out his logic, taking the simple advanced step of making civil war in Ohio, according to their strength. The fact is, the four men who were arrested, and concerning whose "arbitrary arrest" complaints are made, were taken by *civil* authority, and were to be sent to Cleveland, and tried by the United States Court there. The resistance made was to the service of warrants issued by the United States Commissioner at Cleveland. So much for the peculiar and significant pretence of resisting arbitrary arrests. The disturbance is a Copperhead outbreak, and those engaged in it are of the class who howled for Vallandigham at Columbus the other day, cheered for Jeff. Davis, and were exasperated because their party leaders, after adopting a "peace" platform did not proclaim insurrection against the United States authorities. They are the ardent followers and disciples of Vallandigham. He stands towards them as Brigham Young does to the Mormons—as their prophet, priest and king.

Geo. E. Pugh on Free Speech.

The yelping of the Copperheads in favor of free speech, is apt to call up their antecedents. For instance, George E. Pugh, the tail to the Vallandigham kite in Ohio, in his speech at Columbus, on the occasion of his nomination, howled himself hoarse in favor of free speech. In fact, his whole harrangue was "this, and nothing more." Now, let us see what this fellow believed and said eight years ago. In 1855, the Pierce (Democratic) Administration sent a Federal army into Kansas to force upon the people of that Territory a constitution which contained the following clause:

> If any free persons, by *speaking* or by *writing*, assert or maintain that persons have not the right to hold slaves in this territory; or print, publish, write, circulate, or cause to be introduced into this territory, written, printed, published or circulated in this territory any book, paper, magazine, pamphlet or circular containing any denial of the right to hold slaves in this territory, such person shall be deemed guilty of felony, and punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term of not less than two years.

Now, this modern champion of free speech, George E. Pugh, was at that time a member of the United States Senate, and *defended* this very code, in a speech printed in the *Congressional Globe*, page 610, May 26, 1856. In that speech he said:

> Sir, I regret the necessity for such legislation, but wherever slavery exists as an institution, laws of that character *must* be adopted.

That is, the danger of slavery will justify Mr. Pugh in prohibiting free speech; but, if the subjugation of our Union call for the same measure, he howls himself hoarse over the great outrage. Verily, with Mr. Pugh, slavery is more sacred than the Union.

As to the kind of free discussion we may expect, if these Copperheads get into power, it is defined to us in an article from the New York *Journal of Commerce*, Pecksniffian Copperhead, from which we make the following extract:

> "The idea that slave States and free States can exist in political combination, with hostility to slavery dictating the political action of the free States, is too ridiculous to be entertained for one moment."

That is, in plain terms, when the Copperheads get into power, if such a thing should happen, we must shut our mouths, close our newspaper columns, and let the slave oligarchy do what pride, prejudice or passion, may seem to them best, or else allow them to break up the Union.

Drawing it Mild.

The Committee of twenty Ohio Copperheads sent to Washington to demand the recall of Vallandigham from Dixie, are trying to make out that Vallandigham is an exceedingly mild-mannered and patriotic man. In the effort to tone down his rampant treason, they allege that he merely "criticised the acts of the administration," and spoke of the war as being "unjust" and that he is a victim of military malice, and a martyr of free speech. How exceedingly mild! Mr. Vallandigham habitually denounces the war as an unconstitutional war waged by the Government in violation of the Constitution, against the constitutional right of the Southern States to secede. He pronounces every measure to carry on the war unconstitutional, and then he argues the right of the people to resist unconstitutional acts of the Government by force of arms, and exhorts his audiences to prepare themselves to defend their rights by exercising their constitutional right to bear arms, and if any military minions demand their guns, to *give them the contents.*

If language like this in time of war be not treasonable what sort of utterance can be treasonable? If what he taught is only the exercise of constitutional freedom of speech then the rebels are only exercising this right when shooting down our soldiers, setting the laws at defiance and laboring to overthrow the Union.

Swedenborgian Convention.

The forty-fourth General Convention of the New Jerusalem Church of the United States, was held in the Rev. Mr. Benade's Church, in Philadelphia, last week. In the absence of Rev. Thomas Worcester, of Boston, the President, Hon. J. Young Scammon, of this city, Vice President, took the chair. Reports were read from the various associations and isolated societies in the country, all of which went to show that the church was progressing everywhere, and that the doctrines revealed through Emanuel Swedenborg were beginning to receive attention. Information was received of the establishment of the New Church in San Francisco, Cal., and that a temple was about to be erected there for public worship. The Convention voted one hundred dollars in gold towards this object. Mr. Holden, of Adelaide, South Australia, gave an interesting account of the rise and progress of the New Church in Australia, an abstract of which was ordered to be published with the minutes.

The Convention adjourned, to meet again at Washington on the second Wednesday in May, 1864.

From Corinth to Memphis.

The army has abandoned the road from Corinth to Jackson, and from the latter place to Grand Junction, and have rebuilt the Memphis and Charleston road direct. On the 19th inst., the first through train came from Memphis to Corinth under the Union rule. For more than a year no through train had passed over this formerly important road. We now get the mail and papers from Memphis by two o'clock in the afternoon. Trains leaving Corinth at eight o'clock a. m., reach Memphis by three o'clock p. m. It has always been a matter of surprise why this direct route was not long ago opened. In fact it had to be used in the route via Jackson, as far as Grand Junction, more than half way. There were only forty miles to be repaired between Grand Junction and Corinth, to avoid which we guarded more than one hundred miles, and ran by way of Jackson.

Not Willing to Endorse.

A gathering of the "Vallandighammers" of the Fifth Ward, Cleveland, was called on Friday night, to endorse his nomination. The proceedings were by Mr. Joseph Sturges, a member of the Common Council, who called the meeting to order, and then made a strong patriotic speech, denouncing Vallandigham in strong terms. He said he was still a Democrat, and an upholder of Democratic principles, but that he could not and would not vote for Vallandigham. He then left the meeting. This excited the Copperheads to high indignation, and one of them offered a resolution that Mr. Joseph Sturges be expelled from the Common Council because he was no longer a Democrat.

Missouri Convention.

On the 19th, the Emancipation Committee had agreed upon a report, which was to be presented by Governor Gamble on the 20th. The report is signed by seven of the nine members. The committee recommend that slavery absolutely cease in 1876, placing a prohibition upon the emigration of slaves from other States, but expresses no opinion as to the submission of the ordinance to the people. Nothing of importance was done by the Convention while in session. The decease of Judge Hendricks, a member, was announced, and the Convention adjourned.

An Order for a Copperhead Book.

The manner of men who buy Copperhead books is sufficiently indicated by the following order from Illinois, for "to copyes" of Mahoney's "Prisoner of State." We give it *verbatim*, bad spelling and all:

JUNE THE 1863
CONCORD BUDA BUREAU Co Ill

"Dear sur please send mee to copyes of mahonys great book
"The democrats are agitting waked up out here, give mee liberty or give mee death
"direct to Concord Buda Bureau Co Ill
"yours with due respect
"ELBRIDGE STEVENS
"Ps you wish agents iff I can due eny thing for you I will due it."

Stuart's Invasion.

The excitement produced by the bold advance of the rebel cavalry in Virginia into Pennsylvania is intense throughout the North. The rebels are no doubt emboldened by the apparent strength of the Vallandigham party. A few weeks ago the Richmond *Enquirer* said:

> If our troops should, this summer, appear within their borders anywhere between Cairo and Philadelphia, they would be hailed as friends by a population now pretty well cured of *E Pluribus Unum!* Their cry would not be Union, but deliverance. Wait, then, and watch and keep your lights burning, ye Knights of the Golden Circle!

The true and loyal will "welcome them with bloody hands to hospitable graves," but the Knights will rejoice at their coming. Oh, for a united North! In that event, Stuart would never recross the Pennsylvania line.

New Mode of Paroling Prisoners.

Our correspondent at Frederick, Maryland, mentions an amusing incident in his letter which we publish this morning. On the arrival of the rebels at Hagerstown, a Lieutenant and five men, wearing the Federal uniform, crept out of the house where they had been hiding, and gave themselves up to be paroled. They told Gen. Jenkins that they did not wish to fight any longer against their Southern brethren. The reply of the General must have greatly astonished the cowardly traitors. He indignantly rejected their claim of brotherhood; told them that if he had a twenty-fifth cousin as white-livered as they were, he would kill him and set him up in his barn yard to make sheep own their lambs, and concluded by detailing six "good lusty fellows, with thick boots," to "parole" the recreant Federals, by vigorously kicking them out of the camp to the west border of the town. It is said that the rebel soldiers were highly tickled with the scene, and loudly expressed their approval of "Jenkins' mode of paroling cowards." The six miserable poltroons who were so energetically booted, must have felt very differently. What an encouraging prospect for Federal deserters.

And, further, the Southern brethren should be remonstrated with for treating their humble sympathizers that way. What is the use of a peace party, we should like to know, if men who show the white flag are to be paroled by the application of thick boots. The next Democratic Convention must adopt a resolution on the subject.

DEAD.—Virgil Jones, who was shot by Berry, an engineer on the Michigan Central Railroad, at Lafayette, Indiana, some weeks since, an account of which we published at the time, died from his wounds on Thursday afternoon. Berry was arrested at the time, but, after examination, discharged, the evidence showing that he acted in self-defense, the deceased having fired at him several times before he returned the shot.

POOR LOOK FOR "BLESSED MARTYRS" IN PENNSYLVANIA.—At the recent Copperhead convention in Pennsylvania, Ex-Major General Franklin, who is regarded as one of the "blessed martyrs," was a candidate for the nomination of Governor. He got just *four* votes, whilst Judge Woodward, always a Copperhead and rebel sympathizer, got the nomination.

SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

The Advance of Johnston's Army at Champion Hills.

ALL OF OUR SICK AND WOUNDED IN GRANT'S ARMY CARED FOR.

The Good Work of Our Sanitary Commissions.

OUR LINES DRAWING CLOSER TO THE ENEMY.

"Rural" Takes a Look at "the Situation."

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY IN REAR OF VICKSBURG, June 14th, 1863.

Since the last report of wounded in Carr Hospital, the following persons have been admitted:

Frank Fassold, Klauss' Battery, wounded in arm by explosive ball, severe; Anthony Mincer, G, 8th Indiana, chest, mortal; J. W. Ellis, H, do., severe; Samuel Matthews, C, 21st Iowa, hand, mortal; Grafton Nutler, sergeant, I, 33d Illinois, slight; C. J. Mahoney, D, 18th Indiana, severe; John Pester, K, 22d Iowa, severe; Jacob Cordell, B, 33d Illinois, severe; J. M. Burley, I, 8th Indiana, slight; Gunder Egbertson, D, 21st Iowa, chest, severe; John Sargent, H, 22d Iowa, arm amputated; Chas. Bywater, G, 11th Wisconsin, severe; J. W. Boots, 22d Iowa, mortal; Geo. Tomlin, B, do., slight; Sergeant Wm. Patterson, Peoria Battery, hand, mortal; N. B. Hamilton, H, 33d Illinois, slight; 2d Lieut. Wm. Dougherty, G, 1st U. S. regulars, severe; L. W. Hall, C, 33d Illinois, severe; G. W. Smith, Klauss' Battery, severe; E. O'Donnell, A, 1st U. S. regulars, severe; W. G. Huston, K, 8th Indiana, leg amputated; H. Basil, A, 21st Iowa, arm amputated; B. F. Newsbaum, Peoria Battery, mortal; Harvey Weller, I, 11th Wisconsin, neck, probably mortal.

Nearly all these were wounded by the rebel sharp shooters. Two were hit by our own shells, by reason of premature explosion.

Sergeant Wm. Patterson of the Peoria Battery, had been across the railroad to visit another battery, and was on his way back, when a musket ball struck him on the side of the head, just as he was crossing the track. He was not conscious of anything after receiving the injury. He is very highly spoken of as an officer, and his loss is sorely felt by his company.

The advance of Johnston's army is at Champion Hills, consisting of six or seven regiments. About 400 of sick and wounded, nearly all from Hovey's Division, were taken and paroled by them. Gen. Osterhaus, who is in command at Big Black Bridge, wished to remove them to hospital boats, and addressed a note to the commanding officer for permission to send a train of ambulances for that purpose. In reply he received the following courteous letter:

> HEADQUARTERS MOUNTED INFANTRY, NEAR EDWARDS' DEPOT, Miss., June 8, 1863.
> Brigadier Gen. Osterhaus, U. S. A.:
> Your ambulances, under a flag of truce, will be permitted to move your sick and wounded from Champion Hill Hospital, and the hospitals in the vicinity. I will be glad to have your ambulance train move the Confederate wounded from the hospitals near the Big Black Bridge.
> I hope for the honor of your Government, you will not permit violations of your flag of truce.
> I cannot grant the request of F. Tunica, Engineer U. S. A., to make a sketch of the battle field near Baker's Creek.
> I am, Sir, very respectfully, your ob'dt serv't,
> H. B. LYON,
> Col. 8th Kentucky Reg., Commanding.

Under this flag our suffering men were brought away, and this I believe, disposes of all our wounded and sick left at different points along the tortuous route of this army after landing at Bruinsburg, except it may be a few still at Raymond. They would not allow our train to go back after them. The resources of the enemy are so limited that our wounded must suffer, and it is sad to contemplate. Such brave men as they have shown themselves to be on every battle field, deserve better treatment than they can receive at the hands of rebels and traitors.

In this connection it may be appropos to speak of the efforts of the different Sanitary Commissions and Societies. No army in any country was ever so well supplied with that class of comforts supplied by the Commission as this army has been since it opened communication with the Yazoo and Mississippi Rivers. Only those who participate in or are close observers, can appreciate the gratitude felt by the large numbers of sick and wounded of a weary half starved army, when such a flood of relief overwhelms them. Their numerous and immediate necessities did not admit of waiting for "red tape" formulas. The Sanitary boats were our dependence and they did not fail us. It has been only necessary to satisfy the Agents that there existed a necessity, and they liberally furnished everything to the extent of their means. Such proofs of the "kind remembrances at home" have a moral effect upon the sufferer that increases vital power, and incites to patient, valorous deeds. I cannot forbear to honorably mention Mr. A. W. Platenburgh, Agent of the Western Commission, for the courteous, faithful and generous performance of every duty. The impulses of his enlarged heart are all generous. He is always ready to do, and never disposed to grumble or waste words. In him the soldier has a friend of warm sympathies that quickly respond to the touch of suffering humanity. Evidences of his untiring exertions accumulated all along the route, in that terrible campaign through Arkansas last summer, when our base was over two hundred miles away, over a rough and dangerous road. Here again he was ready and the first to respond.

Dr. Warriner, of the United States Commission, is a gentleman, and has rendered us valuable aid. He has furnished a large amount of vegetables for the men in the trenches, besides liberal contributions to the different and numerous hospitals. Through the different general and local agencies, the army has received and is now receiving immense amounts; but you must remember that this is a large army—that the same necessities must exist for some time to come, and it will require a continuance in well-doing.

When our nation writhes and struggles in agony and our land is filled with mourning, it is grand to see the great right hand of humanity extended, so bountifully filled, towards this brave, suffering army. To the generous donors the army gives the assurance not only of fervent gratitude, but that they will defend with their right arms and brave hearts a nation's honor and the great principles of freedom.

There is hardly anything new in the record of events worth mentioning. The reinforcements arriving are so quietly disposed of that one not having the direct means of information would not suppose anything unusual was transpiring. The same forces occupy the trenches that were first assigned. Johnston may "catch a Tartar." I am half inclined to the opinion that Gen. Grant will disarrange Johnston's plans before very long by an aggressive movement. Policy would dictate the occupation of Jackson after the fall of Vicksburg. There can be no objection to the occupation before that time. Haines' Bluff and vicinity are now apparently secure. Johnston must cross Black River to "crush Grant with 100,000 men." This may not prove a pleasant undertaking.

The approaches to the different forts progress finely. Logan's Division has advanced theirs, until they are only a few feet from "the key to Vicksburg" as it is called—Fort Hill. There are indications that the enemy are retiring from this point of their stronghold, and building another line some distance to the rear. The enemy also appears inclined to mass his forces on our left, in front of McClernand's corps.

Last night the line in front of Carr's Division was advanced about two hundred yards. By common agreement picket firing is practiced but very little, and the party who gets his pickets out first at night has the advantage of keeping them nearer the others' works than he would otherwise have done. After they are stationed, there is hardly ever any attempt to drive them back.

Last night our picket was first out and stationed near the enemy's line, near enough to allow a working party just behind to dig a trench close to the fort in front. Changing the picket stations so often, causes some confusion, and when it is dark the rebels often go up to our picket, supposing it to be their own, and are taken prisoners. Two Prussians were sent out by the rebels last night to scout within our lines and learn what they could. They were hardly fairly on their mission before our pickets took them. They are quite reticent about affairs in Vicksburg. From what they did say, I am more than ever confident that they are not starved yet, and will not be while their peas, corn meal and beef lasts; of these they issue two days' rations every other day. Prisoners and deserters all agree that Vicksburg cannot stand a very long siege, and unless Johnston comes to their relief they must surrender eventually. The different means in use for the reduction of several of the main forts, are so far perfected and advanced that I hope this week to chronicle the fact of our possession.

The rebels are exceedingly annoyed at our close approach, and to-day they opened a few guns and heavy musketry upon a working party digging trenches. They drove them out for a little while, but received in return a terrible cannonade for half an hour.

Rockets from the city are sent up every night. Johnston cannot see them until he gets a little nearer. Our latest advices do not indicate that he is in any hurry about coming.

PARTRIDGE.

LETTER FROM RURAL.

The Situation—The Approaches—A Look at Vicksburg—When will we Take the City?

WALNUT HILLS, NEAR VICKSBURG, Miss., SATURDAY, June 13th—6 p. m.

THE SITUATION.

Since Monday morning, when the Sanitary Commission on board of the steamer City of Alton, arrived at Chickasaw Crossing, I have been in front and through the approaches in Sherman's and McPherson's army corps, and can therefore form a pretty fair conclusion in regard to the position of things. I have written you several letters of details and incidents, but now I propose to give you some facts and explanations that may be of value to the public. First, of newspaper reports.

There are a few correspondents who go under fire and see with their own eyes what is doing, but the greater number prefer to remain on the steamer at the landing, and trust to such reports of the doings of the army as Dame Rumor may vouchsafe them on her ample wings. To these pets is the Goddess of rumor, for she reveals them from the imagination, as her budget is ever full, ever varied, and ever exciting. She wins and countenance redans and heavy earthworks. She paints colors on the enemies' forts, and enables a single corporal to drive out the defenders of a stockade. She asks nothing more of her reportorial corps than to sit at her elbow with ready pen to transfer her budget to paper, to grace the pages of the great blanket dailies of the cities. Not being disposed to play clerk to her ladyship we have had to work hard to gather up the facts for our letter. To listen to the booming cannon, to cross the path of exploding shell and dodge the zip zip of unmusical minnies. You need not look for any glowing accounts from us, but mere facts that have been slowly and laboriously gathered.

THE APPROACHES.

These are constructed with great labor, and it would be highly interesting to the reader, and a pleasure to us, if we could be allowed to describe them. Of the amount of labor in their construction no one can have any conception without seeing them. In some of them the men work by day, and in others by night.

In one of them that I entered to-day, a large party was working directly under the frowning muzzles of the rebel guns, and within forty feet of their gaping mouths, doubtless fully charged with grape and cannister; fortunately these guns cannot be sufficiently depressed to reach the working party as the gunners and sharp shooters dare not show their heads through. They send an occasional shot at random into the *sap*. Cotton bales are piled in front of the ditch and rolled forward as the work progresses.

In this sap was a Monitor of cotton on wheels, to protect the men, but when within a hundred yards it was set on fire with a shell and destroyed. None of the rebel works have as yet been mined with a view to be blown up, for the simple reason that it is unnecessary, it is more probable that the rebels have their mines so as to blow up our men when they are compelled to abandon the works by our sharp shooters and hand grenades.

A LOOK AT VICKSBURG.

Yesterday in company with Dr. Burk, armed with a good glass I clambered through a mile of abbatis to reach the Mississippi river above the city. Keeping just out of reach of rebel sharp shooters, we spent two hours in viewing the town and watching the range of the monster shell.

The streets are nearly deserted, as we saw only one wagon, two horsemen and six or eight men passing through them during our visit. From our lookout we had a good view through the business part of the town. Deserters say that the inhabitants live in bomb-proof holes made in the sides of the hills. The city is smaller than is generally supposed, containing as is now supposed, four thousand inhabitants. The shells from the morters are not directed at the city at all, but at the camps in the rear, it being more of an object to destroy the army than the defenceless citizen and property which must soon come within our grasp. We could see the line of rebel works approach the river, and our own right wing that came down opposite to it. The former had access to the water, protected by a deep gully, while the latter could not reach it without exposure to rebel sharp-shooters, but this is of little moment, as the great abundance of springs among the hills furnish an ample supply of the best water to the whole army.

The large water battery at the upper end of the rebel works has been abandoned. In making works along the river, instead of throwing out the earth in front, which would show the location, the rebels have excavated for the guns, and thus masked them; but our close proximity enabled us to see some of their guns as the afternoon sun shone fully on them, giving us a most excellent view, while the shade of the trees protected us from observation. It was those masked batteries which sunk the Cincinnati, which lies about half a mile above us, now nearly out of water. Her pilot house has been burned, but otherwise she appears little injured. She will be gotten off without much trouble so soon as the guns within reach of her are silenced. From one point of observation the valley of the Chickasaw Bayou opens through to the Yazoo, and from here the rebel and Union works climb the steep sides of the Walnut hills, and against which the city is built. The batteries follow the crest of the hills along which bristle rifle pits and batteries innumerable, from which an almost continuous fire is kept up along the whole line to Warrenton, a distance of some six miles. Steele's division has the right, including Buckland, Lightburns and Ewing's brigades, and the Marine battery. Following over the hills, we come to Gen. Frank Blair's division, including the brigades of Col. Giles A. Smith and Gen. Ransom. This latter is probably the largest brigade in the field, and one that suffered severely on the 19th and 22d of May.

The Chicago batteries are in front at this point protecting the sappers and miners. At 2 a. m. to-day they reached within a few feet of the central fort known as Fort Hill, which stands on the brow of a hill some thirty feet above the approach below. The rebels thought it a good time to roll down a few shell on the workmen—the fuze was lighted but its rattlesnake hissing was heard in time, and the men got out of the way. Several shells followed so as to stop the work for a short time, hand grenades were sent for and twenty-three of them thrown into the works, all except three exploded and drove the rebels out of the work. Lt. Lochbeiler of the Sappers and Miners company crawled over the parapet, entered the works, and recovered two of the unexploded grenades. The darkness prevented him finding the other grenade, nor would time permit to make extensive explorations. One of these recovered grenades is in the hand of Col. R. M. Hough, and will be shown on 'Change.

The firing at Gen. Logan's approach was rather spoiled to-day, as the rebels had cut away the timber in front of some of their newly planted guns, each of which dried up, as the soldiers say, after some half a dozen shots from his 62-pound gun. It will thus be seen that the approaches are in a good state of forwardness, and paper warriors might suppose that the work should fall at once, but they must remember that the whole of the ground is but a series of conical points and elongated hills, easily made defensible, and that the enemy must be driven inch by inch to the river, or to the point where they descend the hills and come directly under the fire of the gunboats.

Our sharpshooters prevent them from using their guns, to a great extent; and as they press them closer, will hold them at bay, so that the gunboats can take them in the rear.

WHEN WILL WE TAKE THE CITY

is the question. Will Gen. Grant wait to drive Johnston back? We say no. Johnston cannot save the city, as Grant can take it to-morrow if he chose to do so, but, with fearful loss of life. Should he find a weak point his troops will rush in, when the game is up, for Gen. Pemberton's 18,000 half fed troops cannot stand against our victorious army an hour when out of the trenches. His men are discouraged, have no heart for the fight, but the officers are determined to make it a second Saragossa and will not yield until the last. We can afford to wait to have it fall into our hands, instead of taking it by assault and the sacrifice of valuable lives. The city may fall at any time, but it also may hold out a month or two. They may use their horses and mules for food in hopes to prolong the siege, but Johnston cannot save them with a hundred thousand veterans. The line of the Black River swarms with our troops, which continue to pour in and through. Indications are now in favor of the seat of war being transferred to this point. Yet the fate of the city is sealed, nothing can save it.

Our army in the rear is being strongly fortified and the nature of the country is such that it requires but a small force to hold it.

Our troops are in the best of health and spirits with unburdened faith in their officers, and cannot be beaten under any reasonable condition of things.

Rest easy and be patient for the end drawing near when the great city of western commerce shall be free from rebel sway.

RURAL.

THE CRUISE OF THE U. S. GUN BOAT DE SOTO.

She Captures Seven Prizes, Valued at $1,500,000—Compels the Destruction of the Cuba and Damages the Voyage of Another.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

KEY WEST, May 28, 1863.

The gun boat De Soto returned to this port to-day, after an unusually long cruise. She has been under steam about forty-five days.

About a month ago a ship appeared in an unusual quarter, and soon after the boom of a gun, with a jack flying at the fore, off the Northwest Passage, set this community all agog, and many were the speculations indulged in, nobody suspecting what ship it could be. So completely was she disguised that not a pilot nor a man of the squadron could recognize her. Out went the pilot with a cracking breeze, and just before night closed we saw a squadron of five sail standing into the channel.

By 7 o'clock, curiosity was all appeased by the announcement that the De Soto had come off the port to send in her prizes, four having cargoes of cotton bound to Havana, and one assorted cargo bound into Mobile, and was waiting off the light for the return of her officers and men. Since then she has been furrowing through every wave of the Gulf and the Caribbean Sea, and for many years to come her name will recall unpleasant memories on many a foreign Exchange, for she has destroyed and captured property of *neutrals*, amounting in value to a million and a half of dollars. On the 17th inst, she pressed the rebel steamer Cuba so hard, as to compel the owners of the Cuba to burn her, in order to save her from becoming a prize; and two days after, the blockade-runner Matagorda, escaped from her under cover of darkness, after throwing overboard nearly all her cargo. These are some of the items which I gather from her boat's crews who landed this evening. Further particulars of interest in relation to this restless cruiser I shall probably learn on a visit to her to-morrow. She has, however, I know, sent in seven prizes with their cargoes, ordered others off the coast, and has compelled the destruction of the most famous and largest blockade running steamer, and destroyed the voyage of another. Pretty well for a voyage of forty days. Success to the DeSoto. You will next hear of her off the Bahamas.

Split in the Ohio Democracy.

A letter from Columbus, Ohio, says:

Many Germans and others of this county, have bolted the Vallandigham ticket, and declare if Brough is nominated they will support him; if not, then they will run Jewett. The split between the Democrats seems to be complete. It is understood that the West holds. A German paper of considerable influence has refused to endorse the doings of the Convention on Thursday last, and will advocate the election of a War Democrat.

MR. RUGGLES' SPEECH AT THE CHICAGO CANAL CONVENTION, ON THE Fiscal Effects of Cheapening the Transit of Food.

JUNE 3d, 1863.

On the second day of the Convention, and shortly before it adjourned, Mr. S. B. RUGGLES, Commissioner and Delegate from the State of New York, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Convention is of opinion that the increased stimulus to be given to agriculture and commerce by cheapening the transportation of Western products, through the proposed enlarged canals, will so far increase the foreign commerce of the country, that the import duties on the return cargoes will very far exceed the interest on the cost of the proposed works, and provide a fund for its rapid reimbursement.

In asking the attention of the Convention, for a few moments, to the subject of this resolution, Mr. Ruggles expressed his fears that it might possibly interfere with the rather singular desire of a portion of the audience to listen to political harangues on the rebellion and similar topics. He would only claim for the resolution the comparative merit of being somewhat kindred to the objects for which this Canal Convention was assembled, and would seek to enforce its passage only by a brief statement of a few simple facts.

Much had been said as to the merits and necessities of various channels of national intercommunication, having for their object the military defence of the country, and also the cheapening of the transit of food to the seaboard, but, as yet, little or nothing, as to their probable cost, or the means possessed by the nation for reimbursing it.

He should not seek on this occasion to sum up the various elements of National and fiscal strength to be called into being by the construction of the proposed works—and especially and manifestly in the erection and increase of large and populous, and prosperous communities, rich in every species of property and business, able to contribute liberally in taxes and imposts to the support of the Government, but confining himself within the narrowest bounds, he should seek to specify and put his finger precisely on the very moneys with which the nation could immediately pay for the proposed works, and which would be, moreover, furnished by the works themselves.

For this purpose he begged to repeat, and he stood ready to prove the truth of the proposition contained in the resolutions now under consideration, to wit: "*that the import duties "to be paid into the national treasury upon the "return cargoes purchased by the additional "amount of food to be exported, will not only "exceed the interest on the cost of all the works "needed to secure that increase, but will produce a fund for its rapid reimbursement.*"

I know not, said Mr. Ruggles, how to state this proposition more plainly or precisely, nor can I believe that there can be found in all this assemblage a single individual so dull or so prejudiced, as not to see and admit its truth. But if there be any such, let him now rise and show himself. Let him deny, if he can, or dare, that every thousand dollars' worth of food exported to Europe will there purchase its equivalent thousand dollars' worth of foreign products in exchange, and that this return cargo will pay into our national treasury, under the existing tariff, an average duty of at least thirty per cent., or three hundred dollars, and that, too, in gold. I pause, said Mr. R., for an answer. Does no one deny it? Can no one deny it? In discharging the official duty committed to me by my State, I have repeatedly propounded the same question, at Washington and elsewhere, to eminent legislators and statesmen, and have earnestly besought an answer, as I do now and here, from you or any of you. I never yet found the man to deny the proposition.

Some, it is true, seeking to evade its force, have skulked away, under the cry that the country was at war, and had no money but for war; that it really could not afford the means even to enrich itself—as if a period of war and lavish expenditure was not the very time and the very reason for replenishing, to the utmost, our wasting fiscal strength. As well might the farmer refuse to sow his seed or seek for a crop because one of his sons had gone to the war. Political philosophers have also been found so deeply imbued with the abstractions of the Southern school, just now a little out of vogue, as to deny the constitutional authority of the Nation, thus to fill the national treasury and re-invigorate the national strength; while others again, in a spirit of mean and narrow sectionality, have thought it patriotic to excite local jealousies against the proposed highways for the national commerce as tending to lessen the value of existing channels in other localities, and have especially asserted the impiety of attempting to compete with the Mississippi as the stream specially designed for our internal trade by God himself. But, I repeat, not one of them has yet been found hardy enough to deny the simple fact, that every thousand dollars exported in food will virtually bring back, directly or indirectly, another thousand dollars on which three hundred dollars of duty will be paid to the nation in gold.

Fellow citizens of the fertile and mighty West! Need I say, for do you not already know, that it is you and you only, who now fiscally support the Government of this American Union? For is it not you, and only you, who now practically furnish the products for export which bring back through the returning imports that golden stream of duties by which alone the public credit is now supported, in this hour of effort and struggle? The time was when the cotton of the South contributed largely to the work of filling the treasury. Its day has passed, at least for a season. Food has taken its place. Our foreign exports now consist almost exclusively of food, or its indirect product. It is true that the tables show a moderate export of the products of the forest (but the largest portion even of that is furnished by the West,) and a considerable amount (about thirty millions) of the manufactures of the Eastern States, but the latter is only the reproduction in another form, of the food from the West, which feeds the manufacturers, and without which not a water-wheel or a spinning jenny would move. In truth, American Food has now become the very substratum, the vital, vivifying principle of American Commerce. The food of the vast interior, once derided as the dream of the enthusiast, no longer floats in the regions even of enlightened faith or prophecy, but now stands before the world, crystallized into a solid and unchangeable reality—an immense and unmistakeable Fact. It towers high, in plain sight, in the enormous masses of the cereals, and the product of animals fed by those cereals, now sent down to the ocean by the eight great food producing States, so richly clustered around the Lakes and the Upper Mississippi.

My friends, every subject has its one great central dominant idea—like gravitation in the solar system. The central truth in the vast subject now before us is this, that the gigantic masses of food which are already radiating from this unrivalled group of States are to feed not only all the Union around it, but a large portion of the world across the Atlantic.

But let us, before proceeding to take in this whole idea, pause for a moment, and let us take in only a minor portion of the subject, and see by a few figures the influence which that minor portion alone already exerts on the fiscal condition of the nation. Last year our, and your, good city of New York, (for it is quite as much yours as ours) sent to Europe fifty millions of bushels of your cereals in grain. They purchased in return at least $50,000,000 worth of foreign merchandise, which merchandise paid in duties to our esteemed friend Mr. Secretary CHASE, (cheers) at least fifteen millions of dollars in gold. Let me ask, what would become of Mr. CHASE without you of the West, who produce this grain, and us of the East, who carry it to the seaboard and thence across the ocean? Without your broad and fertile fields, and our heavily laden canals, railways and ships, his government would not be solvent a single day. It is you, and only you, the men of the food producing West, that furnish "the stuff" to pay his debts. Fellow-citizens, the time has come for you to take your own measure, and fully to claim your height to the last inch. But in this vast audience is there one to be found with head or heart large enough, or with eye clear or strong enough to discern, to survey or to comprehend the whole marvellous Future of your inevitable export of food? Who would dare attempt it? Why, last year, when you had only rudely scratched a few patches of the surface of your boundless prairies, you sent down through Lake Erie one hundred and eight millions of bushels of grain, to knock at the gates of the New York canals and nearly choke their channels; and yet it was but little more than one-fifth of the 520,000,000 bushels, the actual product, for the year, of your teeming soil.

But where shall we find an adequate measure, even for the scanty portion thus finding its way to the sea? Do you really know—are all of you fully aware—(and if you are not, you can ascertain the fact in five minutes by measuring a barrel) that these 108,000,000 of bushels placed in a line of barrels crosswise, would span the Atlantic and reach nearly to the confines of Asia? [A cry in the crowd, "Hurrah for barrels!"] My friends, do not become prematurely excited, or wait at least until you find that your whole yearly product of 520,000,000 of bushels thus barrelled up would encircle the globe. You will thus find somewhat of an adequate measure for your crop—somewhat of a proper yard-stick with which to march into the future.

For who in all this assemblage regards for a moment these 520,000,000 bushels as the full measure, or more than a tithe of your product, when the whole of your 260,000,000 of acres shall be brought into full and careful cultivation? True, it already exceeds the whole cereal product of the British islands, and nearly approaches that of carefully cultivated and carefully governed France; but who upon these glorious western waters is small enough or stupid enough to assert, that these eight great States have now reached their full maturity, or have now got all their growth? What human being in his senses, not wholly monomaniac, or utterly blinded by political bigotry, or lust of political power could assert that this God-given, exuberant and all but virgin West has now reached its "culminating point?" For one, I stand awe-struck and amazed at the immeasurable prospect now opening before us. I can see nothing smaller, nothing more diminutive, nothing less stupendous than a yearly product of cereals, to be measured not, as now, by hundreds, but by thousands of millions of bushels—a result so vast, so solemn, so fraught with the most momentous consequence to our nation and to the world, that I can but bow with reverential gratitude before such a wonderful manifestation of the providence of our great Creator. Never before in human history did He lay out a garden so wide-spread and fertile; never before did he provide a granary so magnificent for the use of man.

For what was ancient Sicily, the "granary of Rome," or the fertile plains of the Po, or the exuberant valley of the Nile itself, compared with this our great continental garden, pouring forth yearly volumes of food so enormous and yet so inevitably, resistlessly, increasing? In view of such a power to feed our race, who will venture to depict or limit the commercial and the political destiny of this unequalled portion of the earth? Was it thus specially endowed and set aside by the Great Architect of Nations merely to feed the petty State of Illinois, great as it is, and large enough to hold a half dozen Sicilies; or the still more petty State of New York, with all its golden gates of commerce; or rocky, little New England, with its thousand and one "notions" on land, and its ever "victorious industry" both on land and sea; or even the whole majestic Union of these temporarily jarring American States, soon, I trust, to be happily pacified?

No, my fellow countrymen, the manifest destiny and high office of this splendid granary, of which this Chicago of yours and of ours is the brilliant centre, stands out plain as the sun in Heaven. It is unmistakably marked by the finger of God on our wide spread lands and waters, that it is to be our special duty to feed not ourselves of this New World alone, but that venerable, moss covered fatherland—that old father World of ours across the ocean—as the pious Grecian daughter nourished her aged sire—to carry abundant food, and with it the means of higher civilization and refinement, and that too in the truest Christian spirit, to that over crowded but under-fed European Christendom to which we owe our common origin. Let us then come fully up to the measure of this world-wide idea. Let us, by cheapening the transit of food to our seaboard, prepare vigorously to carry out the predestined and providential arrangement of God himself to increase the happiness of man.

And now, my esteemed friends, let us make a slight descent; let us talk a little about hogs, and the glorious West as a gigantic hog-pen. I must really beg you not to laugh, for I am profoundly serious, and do earnestly assure you that the hog is a very praiseworthy, interesting, and important animal. For how, let me beg to ask, could you possibly without his benevolent and efficient aid and co-operation, bring down the whole of these five hundred millions of bushels of grain to the sea? How could such a mountain mass of cereals, and especially of Indian corn, ever be sold or disposed of? But thanks to the ingenuity of man and the necessity of the case, the process has been found. The crop is condensed and reduced in bulk by feeding it into an animal form more portable. The hog eats the corn, and Europe eats the hog. Corn thus becomes incarnate; for what is a hog but fifteen or twenty bushels of corn on four legs?

It is among the many providential features of which this subject is full, that a striking revolution has taken place just within the last two hundred years, in the destiny of the American hog. By a new process of curing or preparation, brought in, as I am told, from England, the animal has suddenly become extensively marketable in Europe.

Heretofore the quadruped has passed after death into brine, obedient, perhaps, to the traditions of New England, where a pork barrel in every family is a sacred institution. But Europe did not relish, and would not eat the hog in brine—so that a great hog reformation is now in vigorous progress through these interior States, in packing the animal, not in brine, nor in a barrel, but in dry salt in a light, cheap wooden box. In that shape, Europe has recently consented largely to eat him. Let us, then, ascertain precisely and statistically just how far the tickling the palate of the Old World has already advanced. In the year 1859, the exports of pork in the box (barbarously denominated "cut meats" in the official tables) were only nine millions of pounds. In round numbers they rose to twenty millions in 1860, to seventy millions in 1861, to one hundred and thirty millions in 1862, and during the present year, 1863, will probably very nearly ascend to three hundred millions of pounds. Inverting the calculation, and bringing the 'cut meats' back to "hog" again, this export is equivalent to an army of one million and a half of these interesting animals, marching across the ocean. After this, will you, can you dare to laugh at the hog?

At any rate, you will consent to be more serious when you perceive the fiscal effects of such a swinish exodus on our National Treasury. These three hundred millions of pounds are worth in Europe thirty millions of dollars, sending back imports, paying in duties nine millions of dollars in gold.

Nor is this quite all. We have a little more of "the whole hog" in a fiscal point of view. The skill of our artificers in pork expresses out the very quintessence of the creature into lard, a humble element which has suddenly risen from its ancient culinary office of making cakes and greasing kitchen utensils, to the more exalted duty of illuminating houses and oiling the millions of wheels of our locomotives and other labor saving machines. Not only has it smoothed our way to this very Convention, in this great hog manufacturing city, but it is exerting its world wide influence in relieving the whales within the Arctic and Antartic circles from the indefatigable pursuit of that same rock bound, but vigorous New England.

But to descend, or rather to ascend again into figures—the foreign export of lard has so kept pace with the hog in box, that New York during the present year will send out nearly one hundred and fifty millions of pounds—worth abroad at least fifteen millions of dollars—bringing back duty paying imports yielding the farther amount of four and a half millions of gold to the national treasury. Do you not see my friends, how gallantly and patriotically in Mr. Chase's great financial struggle, the hog has come to the rescue? Respect him then, I beg, as your and our great co-operator and much esteemed associate in the great business of removing, in fact of "rooting out" every impediment to our internal commerce.

But again—this most necessary and valuable process of transmuting our vast and overwhelming supplies of Indian corn and other grains into animal forms, holds true to a large extent with the countless heads of horned cattle so richly fed on our Western prairies, only to be hurried off to the great beef-eating cities and communities on the Atlantic. The ox now on the dinner table in our great metropolis was feeding but forty-eight hours before on the Mississippi, and thus equally with the hog plays his patriotic part in swelling the mighty stream of our domestic and foreign commerce.

I might proceed yet further, and but for my dread of the displeasure of our temperance friends, might trace our Indian corn onward and upward into its spiritualized condition, furnishing whisky and alcohol by millions on millions of gallons, not only to our own thirsty countrymen, but largely to France, thence to be returned to us as genuine Cognac; another striking proof of the value of our corn, in animating and inspiriting our foreign commerce; but I will detain you no longer. [Cries of "go on, go on."]

My object in these remarks has only been to vindicate the fiscal truth stated in the resolution now before you. In so doing, I have mainly sought to exhibit the imperative and solemn obligation of our National Government, promptly to exert all its power to cheapen to the utmost, the transit of this great mass of agricultural wealth to the ocean. The necessity for thus invigorating our fiscal resources is so plain and so transcendent, as to override all the prejudices and all the doubts of that pestilent school of political thinkers, who formerly exerted so pernicious an influence in our national Councils. The only sensible question now is, can or cannot the nation afford thus to benefit its fiscal condition; thus to swell, and enrich its great streams of national commerce; thus to reward and encourage the industry of the American people, and especially at a moment like the present, when the hand of taxation must necessarily and permanently be laid heavily upon them. Surely a paternal government, in imposing such a burthen would do wisely in strengthening the ability of the people to bear it.

The cost of all the works for which the aid of the Government will probably be solicited by this Convention, will not exceed twenty-five millions, or thirty at the utmost, and even that is not asked, in money, but only in the six per cent. bonds of the Government, payable in twenty years.

The yearly interest even on thirty millions would be but $1,800,000—whereas every $10,000,000 added to our agricultural exports, will yearly yield in return duties $3,000,000 fully meeting the interest and amply providing a fund for rapidly reimbursing the principal. But who, with the facts now before us, and the reason that God has given him, could think for a moment of limiting that increase to ten millions? Rely upon it, that long before the twenty-year bonds will fall due, the increase will far more probably exceed one hundred millions, if not a much larger amount. The Government bonds to be issued for the comparatively trifling sum required, will melt away like snow flakes before the rising sun, while the wonder-working works thus fully paid for and exempt from debt or burthen, will remain, through the coming ages, to exert their beneficent and benignant power, advancing and securing in constantly increasing measure, the prosperity, power and happiness of the American people.

The resolution was adopted by the Convention by unanimous acclamation.

Miscellaneous.

NEWSPAPER
For Sale.

The Lawrence Republican, a Weekly Newspaper published at Lawrence, Kansas, is for sale. It is a large paper, 28x40 in size, the oldest paper in the place and one of the oldest and best established in the State. The Office comprises a large Washington Hand Press, a Small Hand Press and a Wells' Card and Bill-head Press. Also two large fonts of Long Primer, a font of Brevier, one of Nonpareil, and one of Copper-faced Small Pica for bookwork, besides a full assortment of Job Type, a Card Cutter, &c., &c. The paper has a well established advance pay subscription list, a good job patronage, and the office is in complete order. Lawrence is the second city in Kansas, the County Seat of Douglas county, the seat of the State University, and the most thriving interior business point in the State. The opportunity is a rare one for a man of energy and business capacity. The property will be sold at a bargain. Address for further particulars T. D. THATCHER, Kansas City, Mo. je21-g458-7td-1tw

ERNEST PRUSSING,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
6 Larmon Block, Chicago, Illinois.
Loans negotiated on real estate security. jy4-e40-1y

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—In the drawing of June 9th 1863, No. 17304 drew $100,000; No. 10,229 drew $50,000; No. 15,727 drew $30,000; No. 22,913 drew $10,000; No. 15,159 drew $5,000, being the five capital prizes. 10 per cent. premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest price paid for doubloons and American gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall Street, New York.
je13 g404-1w

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles Kaas will attend to the cleaning of Vaults, Privies, and the removal of offensive matter of all descriptions, spoiled meats, dead animals, &c., &c. Rainwater cisterns cleaned and purified. Particular attention given to the removal of stable manure. All work attended to with promptness and dispatch, and at hour most suitable. Post office Box 4160. je16-g338-1m

50 TONS TOBACCO—Of reliable and standard Kentucky brands, in boxes, half boxes and caddies; also, fine cut chewing and smoking of approved manufacture, in barrels, half barrels, &c., for sale at current rates by
PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 21 South Water street.

500 HLF. CHESTS TEAS.—A full assortment of new crop Greens and Blacks, embracing all grades of Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Gunpowder, Imperial, Twankay, Oolong, &c., arriving and for sale by
PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 21 South Water street.

500 BAGS COFFEE.—Rio, Maracaibo and Costa Rica, fair to prime, arriving and for sale by
PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, South Water street.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
ITALIAN OPERA—NORMA.
DIRECTOR........J. GRAU.

☞ Beware of Ticket Speculators.
Prices of Admission—Parquette and Parquette Circle, $1; reserved Seats 50c extra; second circle 50c. Seats can now be secured for any day three days in advance, at Higgins' Music Store, 117 Randolph street, the only authorized Ticket Office.
☞ Opera can possibly be repeated.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, JUNE 23d, will be presented Bellini's Grand Tragic Opera,
NORMA,
Norma....Mme. Lorini | Adalgisa....Mlle. Morensi
Pollio....Sig. Maccaferri | Oroveso....Sig. Susini
Conductor and Musical Director....Sig. Muzio.
To-morrow—Mozart's Immortal masterwork, DON GIOVANNI (DON JUAN), the greatest of all Operas ever written.
The entire force of the Company will appear.
Donna Anna....Mme. Lorini | Don Giovanni....Amodio
Zerlina....Mlle. Cordier | Leporello, the unrivaled role of....Susini
Donna Elvira....Mme. Brignoli | Commendatore....Barili
Ottavio.... | Masetto....Lotti
Thursday—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Extensive preparations are in progress for the production of Verdi's new Operas, THE SICILIENNE VESPERS and UN BALLO IN MASCHERA, and Donizetti's Tragic Opera, IL POLIUTO.

SECOND TO NONE!
SUPERIOR TO ALL!!
Horn & Newcomb's Minstrels,
WILL OPEN AT
BRYAN HALL.
MONDAY, June 22d,
ONE WEEK ONLY.
Minstrelsy, as represented by this Troupe, has attained to prominence and distinction—resorting to no extraneous puffing or deception, merit alone having won the plume and not the borrowed mask." In the front rank of Minstrelsy stands the great wit and jester,
EPH HORN,
The Father of Comedy and the originator of Funny Men. Many vainly strive to copy and imitate this great Tragedian of the stage, but all sink into oblivion when the shadow of HORN appears.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8¼ o'clock.
Admission........25 Cents.
je18-g397-9t F. A. CLARK, Agent.

ARLINGTON, LEON AND DONNIKER'S MINSTRELS.
Opera House, Randolph street, between the Mattison and Sherman Houses.
MONDAY EVENING, June 22d, and every evening during the week. LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON. The Siamese Twins; the Corkian Brothers; selections from the Ballets of La Bayadere; Dear Mother, I've Come Home to Die, encored nightly; High Daddy; Hen Convention, &c. Tuesday, June 23d, Benefit of WM. ARLINGTON. Friday, June 26th, Benefit of J. B. DONNIKER. Doors open at 7½; commencing at 8 o'clock P. M. MATINEE on Saturday, June 27th, commencing at 2 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents. Children under 12 years of age to Matinee only 15 cents.
je22-g[illegible] R. S. DINGESS, Ag't.

THE GREAT SHOW
IS COMING!!
The Metropolitan and Quadruple Combination, consisting of
I.
Geo. F. Bailey & Co's Grand Circus and world renowned Equestrian Troupe, comprising the Star Riders of both Hemispheres.
II.
Herr Driesbach's Extensive Menagerie, comprising magnificent collection of Rare Beasts and Reptiles, among which will be found Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Hyenas, Cougars, Lynx, Pumas, Lamas, Panthers, &c., birds of gorgeous Plumage, and a colony of Monkeys.
III.
Sand's, Nathan & Co's Performing Elephants, whose wonderful feats surpass anything every before witnessed, and whose extreme docility and intelligence have attracted the attention of the most noted savans and students of natural history. And

IV.
The Gigantic Hippopotamus or Behemoth of Holy Writ, of whom it is declared, (Job XL. Chapter,) "Upon the earth there is not his like." This rare specimen of the brute creation, the last vestige of Pre Adamite existence, was captured by his present keeper, Ali the Egyptian, by order of the Viceroy of Egypt, two thousand miles above Cairo, on the White Nile, in Africa, and was imported into this country at an expense of more than Forty Thousand Dollars by G. C. Quick, Esq., with whom such arrangements have been made as enables the management to present him to the public in conjunction with the other Unique Attractions which make up the Cataclysm of Wonders, comprising this Gigantic combination.

The Circus Troupe is composed of the elite of the Equestrian profession and includes the well known and popular artists—Sam Burt, the great Hurdle and Bareback Rider; Philo Nathans, the principal Act performer and Classic Equestrian, Chas. Rivers, the great two and four horse rider; the Denzer Brothers, the most startling and original Acrobats and Perche performers; James Ward, the great American Humorist and Extempore Clown; Vendis, Le Sieur Tremaine, Monsieur Frank, Auguste Simont, James Benton, Henri Clarence Clermont, Gustave Ducrow, and a large and efficient troupe of Vaulters, Acrobats Tumblers and Dancers.

The Stud of Horses is composed of the finest English, American and Arabian thoroughbreds, highly trained and magnificently caparisoned, and the programme of the Arena will comprise all the elegant, sensational, thrilling, comic and entertaining novelties of the day.

The whole of these magnificent attractions will be exhibited in
CHICAGO
ON MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
July 13th, 14th and 15th.
POSITIVELY THREE DAYS ONLY!
Performances commence at 2½ and 7½ o'clock P.M.
☞ The Grand Procession will enter town at 11 o'clock, preceded by the Gigantic Hippopotamus, drawn by a team of Elephants, followed by A. D. Atwood's Opera Band, the performing Elephants, the grand menagerie, the Entire Circus Troupe of Artists, together with all the gorgeous Paraphernalia of the Metropolitan Combination.
J. ELLINGHAM, Ring Master and Equestrian Manager.
C. H. FARNSWORTH, Agent.
The above Great Combination Exhibition will visit all the
Principal Towns and Cities of Wisconsin and Illinois.
Due notice of which will be given. For full particulars see future advertisements and bills of the day.
je23-g479 6t m warts

VARIETIES.
Nos. 115 & 117 Dearborn St.
VAN FLEET & CHADWICK........Lessees and Managers.
GEO. F. McDONALD........Stage Manager.
Best and Coolest Place of Amusement in Chicago.
MONDAY EVENING, June 22d, 1863,
First appearance of the great Spanish Danseuse and Pantomimist,
MADEMOISELLE ZOE,
And the celebrated Pantomimist,
MONS. YATES,
Also, the Champion Snare Drummer,
WILLIAM NEVINS.
In conjunction with the best stock Company west of New York.
Dress Circle (for ladies and gentlemen accompanying them)........25 cents.
Parquette........25 cents. | Pit........15 cents.
je21-g[illegible]-1w

ILLINOIS EXCELLS AND CHALLENGES THE WORLD.
Hannibal, Mammoth King of the Ox World
Hannibal is the largest Ox in the known world. He measures from the end of the nose to the end of the tail nineteen and one-half feet; sixteen inches around the horn; fifteen feet around the brisket—he stands twenty-one hands high, is five years old. Hannibal is a native of the State of Illinois. He has had ordinary care and grown to his present enormous size out in the wild prairie of his native State. He is perfect in form, mild in disposition and weighs three thousand six hundred pounds in his present condition. In the opinion of good judges when fat he will weigh six thousand pounds. Will be exhibited at
111 MADISON STREET.
Admission 10 cents. Doors open from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. All dissatisfied will have their money refunded at the door. The proprietors, will pay $25.00 for a perfect match. J. RICHMOND, Agent.
je17-g336-6t

Excursions.

THE ANNUAL EXCURSION
OF THE
Chicago Musical Union
TO
FOREST BAY,
(Just this side of Waukegan,)
Thursday, June 25th
To accommodate Merchants, Bankers, Lawyers, and their families, Board of Trade, Educational and other organizations,
FOUR TRAINS
Will go to and return from the Grounds during the day. Trains will leave the Milwaukee depot for Forest Bay
At 9, 10, 11:45 A. M., and 1:30 P. M.
Return at 3, 4, 5 and 6 o'clock, P. M.
NO CROWDED CARS!
The accommodations are arranged to be ample for all. This may be made a gala day for the people of Chicago to visit the country. Shade Trees, Grass Lawns, the Bluffs on the Lake Shore, (145 feet high), and three Living Springs of Water, render the place attractive and picturesque. The following Bands have been engaged:
GREAT WESTERN,
VAAS & DEAN'S LIGHT GUARD
OLD LIGHT GUARD.
There will be
MUSIC, SINGING, DANCING,
SWINGING, ROWING,
SAILING, FISHING, &c., &c.
Those who desire may provide refreshments for themselves, and others may procure them on the grounds—(strawberries, ice cream, &c., &c.,) furnished by JOHN WRIGHT
Tickets to the Ground and Return, (half fare,) $1.00.
☞ Sale of Tickets commences on Friday, the 19th, at 9 o'clock, A. M., at the principal Hotels, Music and Book Stores. je13 g[illegible]

NOTICE—EXCURSIONISTS!
Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad
HALF FARE RATES.
Excursion Trains will leave depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie streets, West Side, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, until further notice, as follows:
RATES OF FARE OUT AND BACK.

Going North.		Going South.	
Leave Chicago at	12:15 P. M.	Arrive [illegible]	
" Hosmill,	12:[illegible] "	Leave [illegible]	[illegible]
" Evanston,	12:[illegible] "	"	[illegible]
" Winnetka,	1:[illegible] "	"	[illegible]
" Glencoe	1:[illegible] "	"	[illegible]
" Highland Park	1:[illegible] "	"	[illegible]
" Lake Forrest,	1:[illegible] "	"	[illegible]
" Rockland,	1:[illegible] "	"	[illegible]
Arrive Waukegan,	1:45 "	"	[illegible]

Tickets to above points and return, good for the day and Excursion Train only, will be sold at the [illegible]
my23-g461-4w S. C. BALDWIN, Supt.

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
46 and 48 Dearborn [illegible]
Large and superior assortment of
SECOND-HAND AND NEW FURNITURE,
Carpets, Silver-Plated Ware, &c.
AT AUCTION.
On TUESDAY, June 23d, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, opposite the Tremont House, a large assortment of [illegible] &c., consisting of Chamber Suits, with marble tops; Hair, Cloth, Crimson, [illegible] Parlor Suits, Mahogany Easy Rocking Chairs, Reception and Parlor Chairs, [illegible] Tables and Stands, Book Cases and [illegible] Stools, Hat Trees, Oak Side Boards, [illegible] Tete-a-Tetes, Whatnots, Ladies' Secretary, [illegible] Stands, with drawers, Washstands, [illegible] Mattresses, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, [illegible] Glasses, Photograph Albums, &c.
ALSO—A superior assortment of second hand furniture, being the goods of two families going [illegible], consists of fine Parlor, Chamber and Dining furniture. Also—One large Gilt Oval Mirror, [illegible] Chamber Carpets, Stair do., Comforters, [illegible] Pillows, Sheets, Curtains, Crockery, China, [illegible] China Decorated Vases, four vol. [illegible] pirte, bound in Turkey, with gilt edges and [illegible] Flower Vases, with Globes. Also, a [illegible] ment of Silver Plated Ware, viz: elegant [illegible] pieces, Salver, Casters, Table Forks, [illegible] Spoons, Mugs, Cake Baskets &c., &c., together with a general assortment of Housekeepers' Goods.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, [illegible]
je21-g310 3t

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON,
46 & 48 DEARBORN [illegible]
LARGE SALE BY CATALOGUE OF
60 Crates best White Crock[ery]
And 125 cases Glassware,
AT AUCTION.
On WEDNESDAY, June 24th, at 9½ o'clock, [we] shall sell at our salesrooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Dearborn street, opposite the Tremont House, 60 crates of White Crockery, of the well known manufacture of James Edwards & Sons, and consists of a complete assortment of
Toilet, Dinner, Tea and Breakfast Ware, [illegible] and other patterns.
The crates are opened and will be sold in lots to suit dealers. Also, 125 cases Flint Glassware, [illegible] Syrups, Molasses Cans, Tumblers, Preserves, [illegible] &c. Terms cash.
Country dealers can have their Ware packed and shipped at a small expense by an experienced [illegible]
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.
je16 g297-9t

AUCTION SALE OF A CHOICE RESIDENCE.—Will be sold at public [auction] on the premises on
WEDNESDAY THE 1st DAY OF JULY [next]
at 3 o'clock P. M., that splendid property at [illegible] Grove, known as the residence of E. B. Hooker. The lot contains about one acre, is beautifully fronting on two streets, and within [illegible] hundred yards of the terminus of the Horse Railway. The buildings are nearly new, large and convenient, and are built of the very best materials and [illegible] style, and embrace all modern improvements. The grounds are tastefully arranged, and are [illegible] with a large and carefully selected assortment of shade trees, evergreens, shrubbery, flowers and fruits—all thrifty and well advanced. Also will be sold at the same time, if desired, a lot adjoining the premises, containing about three fourths of an acre. For terms and particulars inquire of
JAS. A. MARSHALL, Auctioneer.
June 23, 1863. je21-g[illegible]

AUCTION SALE OF
BOOTS AND SHOES
AT WHOLESALE,
By Gore, Willson & Co.,
54 LAKE STREET.
We shall offer to the highest bidder every TUESDAY and THURSDAY, at 10 A. M., prompt, and at private sale throughout the week, a LARGER AND BETTER SELECTED stock of
Boots and Shoes,
Consigned to us by manufacturers, than any other house in the West.
je5-g766-4wis GORE, WILSON & CO.

Gift Concert.

THIRD GRAND
GIFT CONCERT
OF THE
Great Western Band
AT BRYAN HALL,
ON MONDAY, JULY 6th, 1863.
4,000 MAGNIFICENT GIFTS!
CASH VALUE, $3,000!!
NUMBER OF TICKETS, 4,000.
One Dollar a Ticket!

At the request of many of our friends, who were unable to procure tickets for our last Gift Concert, we have made arrangements for another, to be given [illegible]. By reference to the list of prizes, it will be seen that we have increased the number of costly prizes to two hundred, all of which have been selected with great care. The jewelry has been bought direct of the manufacturers and is warranted as genuine. In addition to our own grand orchestra, we have engaged the assistance of the best vocal talent in [the city] and feel confident that the Concert alone is a full equivalent for the price of the ticket.
Tickets for sale at the office of the Great Western Band, Kingsbury Block, room 16; at Julius Bauer's music store, 99 South Clark street; Singer & Co's store, 50 Clark street; J. H. Bruce's wholesale [illegible] store, 105 Lake street, up stairs; Theo. Mendelsohn, 120 Lake street, and nearly all public places.
Persons from the country wishing tickets, will please enclose the money to "WILLIAM BURKHART, Leader Great Western Band, Box 2112, Chicago," who will forward tickets without delay.
The Rosewood 7 octave Piano, one with the name board, may be seen at the store of Julius Bauer, 99 Clark street; other gifts at the stores of Singer & Co., 50 Clark street; J. H. Bruce, 105 Lake street, up stairs, and Theo. Mendelsohn, 120 Lake street.
The drawers of gifts in the country will have them forwarded by express, unless otherwise ordered.
The numbers drawing the following gifts will be published in the daily papers immediately after the Concert.

LIST OF PRIZES:

1—7 Octave Rosewood Piano, with large round corners, three rows of mouldings on the case, serpentine bottom, [illegible]
2—7 Octave Rosewood Piano, large round corners, [illegible]
3—1 Singer & Co's Sewing Machine, in full cabinet case and folding top [illegible]
4—1 Singer & Co's Sewing Machine, half case [illegible]
5—1 Singer & Co.'s Letter A Machine [illegible]
6—1 Eighteen karat Gold Double Timer Hunting Case Watch [illegible]
7—1 Eighteen karat Ladies' Gold Watch [illegible]
8—1 Fine Silver Plated Tea Set, 6 pieces [illegible]
9—1 Gent's Gold Watch [illegible]
10—1 Ladies Gold Watch [illegible]
11—1 Coffee Urn [illegible]
12—1 Silver Hunting Case Watch [illegible]
13—1 Silver Plated Cake Basket [illegible]
14—1 Silver Plated Castor [illegible]
15—1 Silver Plated Ice Pitcher [illegible]
16—5 Gold Lockets, each $[illegible]
21—6 [illegible]
27—6 Cluster Rings [illegible]
33—6 Stone Rings [illegible]
39—6 Fine Onyx Bracelets, each $[illegible]
45—8 Carbuncle and Pearl Pins and Drops, each [illegible]
53—10 Fine Gold Cluster Gents' Pins, each [illegible]
63—6 Fine Gold Cluster [illegible]
69—6 Fine Gold Pens and Pencils, each [illegible]
75—6 [illegible]
81—12 Fine Gold Pens and Pencils, each [illegible]
93—4 Fine Gold Cameo Pins, each [illegible]
97—3 Fine Gold Coral Pins, each $[illegible]
100—6 Fine Round Onyx Bracelets, each [illegible]
106—3 Fine Buckle Bracelets, each [illegible]
109—2 Silver Plated Spoon Holders, each [illegible]
111—3 Gold Lined Goblets, each [illegible]
114—2 Silver [illegible]
116—3 Breakfast Castors [illegible]
119—3 Silver Lined Cups [illegible]
122—3 Setts Table Forks [illegible]
125—6 Setts Desert Forks [illegible]
131—6 Setts Table Spoons [illegible]
137—6 Setts Tea Spoons [illegible]
143—6 Photograph Albums, ivory ornamented, each [illegible]
149—2 [illegible]
151—6 Photograph Albums, ornamented, each $5.00 [illegible]
157—6 Photograph Albums, ornamented, each $4.00 [illegible]
163—1 Splendid Ladies' Work-box, inlaid [illegible]
164—2 Splendid Ladies' Work boxes, inlaid, each $12.00 [illegible]
166—3 Splendid Ladies' Work boxes, inlaid, each $[illegible]
169—1 Elegant Fan, new style [illegible]
170—1 Elegant Fan, new style [illegible]
171—1 Elegant Fan, new style [illegible]
172—1 Amber Gilt Back and Side Combs [illegible]
173—4 Coral sets Back and Side Combs, each $7.50 [illegible]
177—1 Gilt Drop Back Comb [illegible]
178—1 Fancy Gilt Comb [illegible]
179—4 Amber Back Combs, each $3.50 [illegible]
183—6 Black all Combs, each $3.00 [illegible]
189—6 Raised Cushions, rich with Beads, each [illegible]
195—4 Bead Cushions, each $[illegible]
199—2 Embroidered Cushions, each $4.00 [illegible]

The balance of the gifts will be a Union Envelope containing 12 sheets of good Note Paper, 12 Envelopes, Pen and Holder, &c., &c.
We hereby certify that the prices annexed to the above articles, bought at our establishments, are the regular Chicago retail prices.
JULIUS BAUER,
JAMES BOLTON,
Agent for I. M. Singer & Co.
J. H. BRUCE & CO.
THEO. MENDELSOHN.
At the close of the Concert, the Gifts will be drawn in the presence of the audience, by a committee appointed by the audience to superintend the drawing.
Doors open at 7. Concert to commence at [illegible] o'clock. Tickets $1. je[illegible]

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2[illegible].
All men who desire to join any particular Regiment of Cavalry now in the field, are hereby authorized to present themselves at any time during the next [illegible] days to the Board of Enrollment in their [respective] Districts. The Board shall examine them, and determine upon their fitness for the service, and if found fit, shall give them transportation tickets to the general rendezvous at the headquarters of the A. A. Provost Marshal General of the State. As soon as they present themselves at this general rendezvous they shall be duly [illegible] mustering and disbursing officer, and paid the bounty allowed by law. [illegible]
my25-d516 1m Provost Marshal General.

OVER 10,000 FARMERS
Throughout the Western States,
Will CORROBORATE the statement that the [illegible]
RELIABLE
Buffalo Pitt's Threshing Machine
IS THE
BEST MACHINE
Now in use for threshing our Western Grain.
Head Quarters Nos. 95 and 97 West Randolph street, northwest corner Jefferson street, Chicago. [illegible] Machines can be seen.
Don't buy until you have taken a look at them.
je12 g168 1m F. G. WELCH, Gen'l Agent.

CHICAGO INFIRMARY AND HEALING INSTITUTE, No. 190, South [illegible] street, corner of West Van Buren street. [illegible] nation and Medical Department under [illegible] Mrs. Jennie Dutton, CLAIRVOYANT PHYSICIAN. First Class Rooms and Board furnished [illegible] this Institute. Medicines prepared always [illegible]
je[illegible] L. BASCOM & CO., Proprietors.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS,
For sale at the Auction Rooms of S. NICKERSON, [illegible] Lake street, corner of Franklin street.
je21-g329-1m S. NICKERSON.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TALLOW, LARD, GREASE, &c.—The [under]signed pay their particular attention to the [illegible] of all kinds of Soap Stock [illegible] them will be promptly disposed of, and [illegible] on very advantageous terms. We [illegible] weekly price current gratis to all [illegible]
je13-g370-6m ABRAM KNIGHT & [CO.], [illegible] Water street.

AT WHOLESALE.—A splendid assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Also, Mens', Boys' and Youths', of the best quality and styles, which we offer at the very lowest [illegible]
je21-g[illegible]-1m R. HAMBER & CO., 22 Lake street, Chicago.

Special Notices.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO LADIES!—All difficulties and Monthly Irregularities of Ladies, from whatever cause, fully removed by a new system of treatment at once painless and eminently successful. DR. T. MACKINNIS,
Post Office Box 397. 156 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
je13-g[illegible]

IODINE WATER.
Pure Iodine in pure WATER. A cure for Scrofula [illegible], Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, [illegible] Cutaneous Diseases, and all those distressing and afflicting maladies which arise from an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, defective nutrition, an impure atmosphere, &c.
Its genuineness as a pure solution and its excellence as a medicine are attested by such distinguished names as Dr. J. R. Chilton, Prof. R. R. Parker, Prof. J. C. Booth, and others equally well known to science.
$1 per Bottle.
DR. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, 428 Broadway, N. Y.
For sale by SLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
[illegible]

MUCH FOR LITTLE.—To clean and preserve your Teeth, with the least expense and greatest satisfaction, use HUDSON'S UNRIVALLED TOOTH PASTE. To remove tartar or heal diseased Gums, use HUDSON'S UNRIVALLED TOOTH PASTE. Sold by all Druggists. je13-g[illegible]

DR. JAMES, (formerly of New Orleans) whose unrivalled success in the treatment of Chronic, Mercurial, Blood, and other diseases,
THAT REQUIRE SKILLFUL TREATMENT,
has permanently located himself at 88 Randolph street, Chicago. Dr. James is recommended by the medical faculty, and the almost entire press of the South. Thousands of unfortunates bless DR. JAMES, who, but for him, would be living a miserable existence. The enviable reputation Dr. James enjoys from the Lakes to the Gulf, is the result of years of study and observation.
Dr. James uses no Mercury, Iodide, Potassi, Arsenic or Sarsaparilla, in the treatment of blood diseases, but a neutralizer, which is a positive cure.
Organic Weakness cured by a new and infallible method, saving both time and expense.
Office and parlors at 88 Randolph street, (up-stairs.) Office hours from 9 A. M. until 8 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS INVIOLABLE.
my31-1861-3m

DR. HILLARD—Long and favorably known in the Northwest, has his office at [illegible] Randolph street, Chicago, up-stairs, for the cure of all diseases, male or female. Special attention given to all maladies of long standing. I have cured some of the worst cases of blood diseases ever known in this country. Patients at a distance can consult me by letter with every confidence. Advice gratis. Enclose stamp to secure a ready answer to interrogations. Female Golden Lunar Pills, price one dollar per box. Sent to any distance, three three-cent stamps are required to prepay postage. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M. P. O. Box 5660, Chicago, Ill. je13 g373-3w

WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.
A universal curative in CONSUMPTION, removing the cough, &c.
Recommended by the Medical Faculty as a Catholicon in the removal of DYSPEPSIA, in all its forms.
In DROPSY its established curative properties have long been without arrival, as attested by universal medical testimony.
The Diuretic and Solvent Properties of the "Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps," render it decidedly efficacious in Gravel and all other affections of the Kidneys.
In Gout and Rheumatism, if taken in the form of warm punch, the patient lying warmly covered in bed, this pure alcoholic distillation will effect a speedy cure.
Taken as hot punch, in bunnoral and Spasmodic Asthma, it affords immediate relief from the distressing symptoms.
By its peculiar and specific qualities, it arrests the cold stage in Ague and Fever, and prepares the system for the administration of the admitted curatives of this disease.
Administered in Cholera, Cholera morbus and Colic, it removes spasm, restores the function of the liver, speedily produces healthy secretions. It should be taken mixed with hot water and sugar.
As a Nervine, a Tonic and a Purifier of the Blood, a trial of fifteen years, in all climates and under all circumstances, has stamped it with universal approbation.
Peculiarly adapted to the complaints of delicate Females, it stands pre eminent among the established curatives of the day.
It is the only alcoholic preparation in our country that can be generally imbibed with pleasure and safety; never, even when taken to excess, producing headache or other unpleasant consequences.
Sold, handsomely wrapped in yellow papers, in pint and quart bottles, by all Druggists, Apothecaries and Grocers in the United States. Purchase from the agent, or the undersigned. Beware of counterfeits. Counterfeited imitations, as the whole country is flooded with them.

Army Sutlers and the Public.
The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of the West, that he has appointed Messrs. J. H. REED & Co., of Chicago, his sole agents for the sale of his celebrated Aromatic Schnapps, who will supply the Army Sutlers and Western merchants, at New York prices. Adding freight. This Gin is now the standard of the World. It has been tested by the whole Medical Faculty, and pronounced by them to be the purest liquor manufactured. The Article has attained the largest sale in the West for several years, in consequence of which, a great quantity of counterfeit Schnapps have been palmed off by merchants of the West, on consumers. To avoid this deception, you are advised to purchase the above-named firm, agents, and the purchaser can rely on getting the genuine article. Army Sutlers will find this Gin the cheapest liquor in this country. It is put up in quart and pint bottles, and is sold in New York, Philadelphia and Washington.
UDOLPHO WOLFE,
22 Beaver street, New York.
[1]0,000 Cases of Wolfe's Celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.
For sale by J. H. REED & CO., Agents,
my20-e113 3m 146 Lake street, Chicago.

[J.] B. SEELEY'S TRUSS ESTABLISHMENT,
126 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
[The] proprietor and inventor of the Hard Rubber Truss. This Truss will cure Rupture, will never rust, [chafe] or blister, free the cord like other Trusses. [illegible] A manufacturer of new Abdominal Supporters, [illegible] Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, [illegible] Elastic Stockings, &c. Send for pamphlet. [illegible] Hosford, 126 Clark street, Chicago, Ill. has many important advantages over any other Limb known. [illegible] warranted to give perfect satisfaction. Send for pamphlet. [illegible]

CATARRH! CATARRH!
DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY.
[A] sure cure for Catarrh or Cold in the head. It is easier to cure Catarrh than CONSUMPTION. The symptoms of Catarrh are at first very slight. Persons find they have a cold, and that frequent attacks, are more sensitive to the changes of temperature. The nose may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin and acrid, becoming thick and adhesive, as the disease becomes chronic. [The] matter becomes purulent and [illegible] is got rid of by blowing the nose or falls into the throat, and is hawked or coughed off. The breath becomes offensive. It may destroy the sense of smell and taste. [illegible] Price of Catarrh Remedy, $1.00. Sent by express. Office 131 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE, P. O. Box 4[illegible], Chicago, Ill. ap15-c[illegible]

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.—C. Stafford, sole proprietor and manufacturer of DR. WILCOX'S PATENT ARTIFICIAL LEG, having been approved and adopted by the United States Government, is now prepared to supply them to all discharged soldiers, FREE. Orders addressed C. STAFFORD, 126 South Clark street, Chicago, will receive immediate attention. Send for Pamphlets.
P. O. Box 5[illegible]. je1-e[illegible]

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit, and as a warning and a CAUTION to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., supplying at the same time
THE MEANS OF SELF CURE.
By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense and injury through medical humbug and quackery.
By enclosing a post paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.
je13-g[illegible]

HAVE YOU A HEAD OF HAIR, or Whiskers or Moustaches, of an unbecoming color?
DO YOU
[W]ish to change that color to a handsome deep brown, a perfect and natural black, without injury to the hair, without trouble or inconvenience? If so,
THEN YOU
Must use CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR DYE, which is the only harmless, certain, instantaneous and natural Hair Dye in the world. SHOULD YOU doubt these statements, try the article, and if it fails, pronounce it. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. Price, $1, $1 50 and $3 per box, according to size. [illegible]

LADIES, READ! A TREASURE FOR YOU!!
[Choose] between Beauty, Vigor and Health, or Faded Looks and Premature Decay.
The Casket of Pearls!!
Containing Secret Counsels for the
Mothers, Wives and Daughters of America.
CERTAIN POINTS of vital importance, essential to their Beauty, Vigor and Health.
By Madame BEAUMONT, French Physician.
On inclosing 25 cents, to Madame Beaumont, P. O. Box 6697, Chicago, Ill., the book will be sent free to any part of the United States. my21-e263-6w

FROM A LADY.—West Milton, Saratoga County, N. Y., July 6th, 1861.—DR. HOSTETTER—Sir: I have long delayed writing to you my sincere thanks for the good you have done my daughter. I can truly say that nothing but the kind hand of Providence and your BITTERS have saved her from an early grave. For three years I have been doctoring her with syrups and all kinds of bitters that have been recommended to me for her, besides having two first physicians; but all seemed to do her no good. I was searching the Almanacs and all the newspapers that I could get hold of, in hopes of finding something that would suit her case. Accidentally I came upon a newspaper, around some goods that I bought at the store. In looking it over I saw at once that your BITTERS was just what she needed. The next day to Ballston Spa and got a bottle of your Bitters. She commenced taking them, and in a short time she could work with her appetite, and the [illegible] she had so long [illegible]. I never saw in my life, as there was in [illegible], she has taken three bottles, and is now able to [illegible] all the time. I think there is a little derangement of the liver. Please send me three bottles more. I think will cure her entirely. We and others [illegible] she had disease of the heart, but that beating [illegible] would almost stop her from breathing at times, is all gone.
Yours, with respect. Mrs. AMANDA McPHERSON.
Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa. Sold by all Druggists and Family Grocers.
je13-g[illegible]

DOCTOR BIGELOW,
CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN,
Formerly of St. Louis, Mo.,
[Can] be consulted at his office, 119 South Clark street, corner of Monroe, Chicago, Ill., half a block from the Post Office, on all Chronic Diseases, and diseases of both sexes, which he treats with unparalleled success. Separate apartments, where ladies and gentlemen can consult the Doctor. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays, 10 to 12 A. M. Communications strictly confidential. Consultations free. Address P. O. Box, 1334. Inclose [illegible] stamp and get his
GUIDE TO HEALTH.
[Fr]om the Doctor's long experience in Hospital and private practice, he is able to perform, and will guarantee perfect cures in all Special Diseases in their acute and complicated stages, in a very short time, without the use of Mercury.
[Thos]e suffering from Nervous Debility are invited to call.
PERFECT CURE WARRANTED.
[Fema]les suffering from irregularities should call at [once] and be cured.
[Best] of city references as to ability and success.

SPRING AND SUMMER
[are] now the months to purify the blood,
[U]se the Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters.
[One or] two bottles will have the desired effect. This is not a [quack] nostrum, but is the best blood purifier in use. All [illegible] refunded if satisfaction is not given. Price 50c.
[illegible] B. HUNTINGTON, Monroe, Iowa. Proprietor.
[Agents] in Chicago—BUCK & RAYNOR, cor Clark [and Madison]; J. H. REED & CO., 146 Lake st. ap[illegible]

EYE AND EAR.—Dr. Underwood, Oculist and Aurist, Operative Surgeon for Blindness, Deafness, and all diseases of the Eye and Ear. [illegible]
124 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.
[Artificial] Eyes and Ear Drums inserted. je[illegible]

BUTTER.—I am packing Butter in New York firkins, and want to buy from Five to Ten Thousand Pounds Daily, [illegible] packages for more Butter. Call on me at [illegible] of South Water street, or address [illegible]. Consignments solicited.
DANIEL W. DAKE.

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, [illegible]

Large and superior assortment of SECOND-HAND AND NEW FURNITURE, Carpets, Silver-Plated Ware, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, June 23d, at 9½ o'clock, [illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, [illegible] DEARBORN ST.

LARGE SALE BY CATALOGUE OF

60 Crates best White Crockery

And 135 cases Glassware,

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, June 24th, at 9½ o'clock [illegible] Tremont House, 60 crates of [illegible] James Edwards & Sons, and consists of a complete assortment of

Toilet, Dinner, Tea and Breakfast Ware, and other patterns.

[illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON.

AUCTION SALE OF A CHOICE RESIDENCE.—Will be sold at public auction [illegible] WEDNESDAY THE 1st DAY OF JULY [illegible]

JAS. A. MARSHALL, Auctioneer.

June 20, 1863.

AUCTION SALE OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT WHOLESALE,

By Gore, Willson & Co.

54 LAKE STREET.

We shall offer to the highest bidder every TUESDAY and THURSDAY, at 10 A. M. prompt, and at private sale throughout the week, a LARGER AND BETTER SELECTED stock of

Boots and Shoes,

Consigned to us by manufacturers, than any other house in the West.

GORE, WILSON & CO.

Gift Concert.

THIRD GRAND

GIFT CONCERT

OF THE

Great Western Band

AT BRYAN HALL,

ON MONDAY, JULY 6th, 1863.

4,000 MAGNIFICENT GIFTS!

CASH VALUE, $3,000!!

NUMBER OF TICKETS, 4,000.

One Dollar a Ticket!

At the request of many of our friends, who were [illegible]

LIST OF PRIZES:

[illegible list of prizes]

JULIUS BAUER, JAMES BOLTON, [illegible] H. BRUCE & CO., THEO. MENDELSON.

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1863. [illegible]

JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

OVER 10,000 FARMERS

Troughout the Western States,

WILL CORROBORATE the statement that the OLD RELIABLE

Buffalo Pitt's Threshing Machine

IS THE

BEST MACHINE

[illegible]

F. G. WELCH, Gen'l Agent.

CHICAGO INFIRMARY AND HEALING INSTITUTE [illegible]

L. BASCOM & CO., Proprietors.

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS,

[illegible] S. NICKERSON.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TALLOW, LARD, GREASE, &c. [illegible]

AT WHOLESALE.—A splendid assortment of [illegible] BOOTS AND SHOES. [illegible]

Special Notices.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—All difficulties and monthly irregularities of Ladies, from whatever cause, fully removed by a new system of treatment at once reliable and eminently successful. DR. T. MACKINNIS, Post Office Box 2887, 124 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

IODINE WATER.

Pure Iodine in pure Water.—A cure for Scrofula, [illegible] Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, [illegible] Diseases, and all those distressing and afflicting maladies which arise from an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, defective nutrition, an impure atmosphere, &c.

Its genuineness as a pure solution and its excellence as a medicine are attested by such distinguished names as Dr. J. R. Chilton, Prof. R. K. Parker, Prof. J. C. Booth, and others equally well known to science.

$1 per bottle.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, 428 Broadway, N. Y.

For sale by SLING & SHARP, 144 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

MUCH FOR LITTLE.—To clean and preserve your Teeth, with the least expense and greatest satisfaction, use HUDSON'S UNRIVALLED TOOTH PASTE. To remove tartar or heal diseased Gums, use HUDSON'S UNRIVALLED TOOTH PASTE. Sold by all Druggists.

DR. JAMES, (formerly of New Orleans) whose unrivalled success in the treatment of Chronic, Mercurial, Blood, and other diseases,

THAT REQUIRE SKILLFUL TREATMENT,

Has permanently located himself at 86 Randolph street, Chicago. Dr. James is recommended by the medical faculty, and the almost entire press of the South. Thousands of unfortunates bless Dr. JAMES, who, but for him, would be living a miserable existence. The enviable reputation Dr. James enjoys from the Lakes to the Gulf, is the result of years of study and observation.

Dr. James uses no Mercury, Iodide, Potassii, Arsenic or Sarsaparilla, in the treatment of blood diseases, but a neutralizer, which is a positive cure.

Organic Weakness cured by a new and infallible method, saving both time and expense.

Office and parlors at 86 Randolph street, (up-stairs.) Office hours from 7 A. M. until 8 P. M.

CONSULTATIONS INVIOLABLE.

DR. HILLARD—Long and favorably known in the Northwest, has his office at 93 Randolph street, Chicago, up stairs, for the cure of all diseases, male or female. Special attention given to all maladies of long standing. I have cured some of the worst cases of blood diseases ever known in this country. Patients at a distance can consult me by letter with every confidence. Advice gratis. Enclose a stamp to secure a ready answer to interrogations. Female Golden Lunar Pills, price one dollar per box. Sent to any distance, three three-cent stamps are required to prepay postage. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M. P. O. Box 3880, Chicago, Ill.

WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.

A universal curative in CONSUMPTION, removing the cough, &c.

Recommended by the Medical Faculty as a Catholicon in the removal of DYSPEPSIA, in all its forms.

In DROPSY its established curative properties have never been without arrival, as attested by universal medical testimony.

The Diuretic and Solvent Properties of the "Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps," render it decidedly efficacious in Gravel and all other affections of the Kidneys.

In Gout and Rheumatism, if taken in the form of warm punch, the patient lying warmly covered in bed, this pure alcoholic distillation will effect a speedy cure.

Taken as hot punch, in incipient and Spasmodic Asthma, it affords immediate relief from the distressing symptoms.

By its peculiar and specific qualities, it arrests the chill stage in Ague and Fever, and prepares the system for the administration of the admitted curatives of this disease.

Administered in Cholera, Cholera morbus and Colic, it removes spasm, restores the function of the liver, and rapidly produces healthy secretions. It should be taken mixed with hot water and sugar.

As a Bevirage, a Tonic and a Purifier of the Blood, a trial of fifteen years, in all climates and under all circumstances, has stamped it with universal approbation.

Peculiarly adapted to the complaints of delicate Females, it stands pre-eminent among the established curatives of the day.

It is the only alcoholic preparation in our country that can be generally imbibed with pleasure and safety; never, even when taken to excess, producing headache or other unpleasant consequences.

[illegible]

Army Sutlers and the Public.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of the West that he has appointed Messrs. J. H. REED & CO. of Chicago, his agents for the sale of his Celebrated Schiedam Schnapps, [illegible]

UDOLPHO WOLFE, 22 Beaver street, New York.

2,000 Cases of Wolfe's Celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.

For sale by J. H. REED & CO. Agents, 146 Lake street, Chicago.

I. B. SEELEY'S TRUSS ESTABLISHMENT, 126 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

[illegible]

CATARRH! CATARRH! DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY. [illegible]

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.—C. Stafford, sole proprietor and manufacturer of DR. WILCOX'S PATENT ARTIFICIAL LEG, [illegible]

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., supplying at the same time the MEANS OF SELF CURE. [illegible] NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.

HAVE YOU A HEAD OF HAIR, or Whiskers or Moustaches, of an unbecoming color?

DO YOU

Wish to change that color to a handsome deep brown, a perfect and natural black, without injury to the hair, without trouble or inconvenience? If so,

THEN YOU

Must use CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR DYE. [illegible]

LADIES, READ! A TREASURE FOR YOU!! Between Beauty, Vigor and Health, or Faded Looks and Premature Decay.

The Casket of Pearls!!

Containing Secret Counsels for the Mothers, Wives and Daughters of America. A CERTAIN POINTS of vital importance, essential to their Beauty, Vigor and Health.

By Madame BEAUMONT, French Physician. [illegible]

FROM A LADY.—West Milton, Saratoga County, N. Y., July 6th, 1861.—Dr. Hostetter—Sir: I have long delayed writing to you my thanks for the good you have done my daughter. I can truly say that nothing but the kind hand of Providence and your BITTERS have saved her from an early grave. [illegible]

Mrs. AMANDA McPHERSON.

Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sold by all Druggists and Family Grocers.

DOCTOR BIGELOW,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN,

Formerly of St. Louis, Mo.,

Can be consulted at his office, 159 South Clark street, corner of Monroe, Chicago, Ill., half a block from the Post Office, on all Chronic Diseases, and diseases of both sexes, which he treats with unparalleled success. [illegible] Address P. O. Box 154. Inclose two stamps and get his

GUIDE TO HEALTH.

[illegible]

PERFECT CURE WARRANTED.

[illegible]

SPRING AND SUMMER

Are the months to purify the blood,

Take the Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters.

[illegible] S. HUNTINGTON, Proprietor. [illegible] BUCK & RAYNOR, 99 Clark street; J. H. REED & CO., 146 Lake st.

EYE AND EAR.—Dr. Underwood [illegible] 105 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.

BUTTER.—I am packing Butter [illegible] DANIEL W. DAKE.

Insurance.

HOLMES & BROTHER,

Insurance Agents,

Office No. 4, Doles's Building,

South Water, Corner Clark street,

CHICAGO.

CAPITAL REPRESENTED OVER

$3,000,000.

FIRE INSURANCE.

INSURANCE CO. OF NORTH AMERICA,

Philadelphia, incorporated 1794, charter perpetual. [illegible]

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. OF BOSTON,

Chartered 1832, $300,000.

NORWICH INS. CO. OF NORWICH, CONN.,

Chartered 1803, [illegible]

ATLANTIC INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Providence, R. I., $300,000.

HAMPDEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Springfield, Mass., $150,000.

ALBANY CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Of Albany, N. Y., $150,000.

MARINE INSURANCE.

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Brooklyn, N. Y., $315,000.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Boston, Mass., $300,000.

The offices included in this Agency are among the best in the country, and for SOLVENCY, RESPONSIBILITY, and LIBERALITY, are unsurpassed.

Marine risks taken on Vessels, Freights and Cargoes. Inland Transportation risks on Merchandise per Railroads, Canals and Rivers.

Fire risks on Merchandise, Furniture and Buildings in city and country.

Elevator risks taken on most reasonable terms.

STATEMENT of the condition of the President and Directors of the INSURANCE CO. OF NORTH AMERICA, on the 12th day of January, 1863, made to the Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, pursuant to the statute of that State, entitled "An act to regulate the agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois." Approved February 14th, 1855.

The name of the Company is the "President and Directors of the Insurance Company of North America."

The Company is located at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania.

The amount of its capital stock paid up is Five Hundred Thousand Dollars.

ASSETS:

[illegible table of assets]

Total assets of the Company ... $1,[illegible]

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.

CHAS. PLATT, Secretary.

[ORIGINAL.]

Certificate to expire on the 31st day of January, 1864.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, SPRINGFIELD, June 5, 1863.

Whereas, the President and Directors of the Insurance Company of North America located at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An Act to regulate the agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," [illegible]

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the act aforesaid, I, Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said Edgar Holmes and Ira Holmes, firm of Holmes & Brother, of Chicago, is authorized as an Agent for said Company, to transact the business of Insurance in this State until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, so far as he may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office at Springfield, this 5th day of June, A. D. 1863.

JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

STATEMENT of the condition of the NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, on the first day of May, 1863, made to the Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, &c.

The name of the Company is National Insurance Company.

The Company is located at Boston, Massachusetts.

The amount of its capital stock is Three Hundred Thousand Dollars.

The amount of its capital stock paid up is Three Hundred Thousand Dollars.

ASSETS:

[illegible table of assets]

Total assets of the Company ... $555,786 37

A. H. BEAN, President.

GEO. W. KUHN, Secretary.

[ORIGINAL.]

Certificate to expire on the 31st day of January, 1864.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, SPRINGFIELD, May 19, 1863.

[illegible]

JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

STATEMENT of the condition of the ATLANTIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. on the first day of April, 1863, made to the Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, &c.

The name of the company is "Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Company."

The company is located at Providence, in the State of Rhode Island.

The amount of its Capital Stock is one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The amount of its Capital Stock paid up is one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

ASSETS.

[illegible table of assets]

Total assets of the company ... $264,500 67

S. MAURAN, President.

J. S. PARISH, Secretary.

[ORIGINAL.]

Certificate to expire on the 31st day of January, 1864.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, SPRINGFIELD, May 6, 1863.

[illegible]

JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

STATEMENT of the condition of the ALBANY CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, on the 30th day of April, 1863, made to the Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois.

The name of the Company is "Albany City Fire Insurance Company."

The Company is located at Albany in the State of New York.

The amount of capital stock is One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

[illegible table of assets]

Total assets of the Company ... $120,[illegible]

WM. TILLINGHAST, President.

J. H. RICE, Secretary.

[ORIGINAL.]

Certificate to expire on the 31st day of January, 1864.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, SPRINGFIELD, May 1, 1863.

[illegible]

JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1863.

Gayoso Hospital Memphis.

We published, some time since, a letter from Dr. Daniel Mann, late an Assistant Acting Surgeon in Jackson Hospital, Memphis, Tenn., calling attention to a number of abuses practiced in the Gayoso Hospital, in the same city, under the charge of Dr. B. J. D. Irwin.

A few days following the publication of Dr. Mann's letter and the accompanying documents, we received the following letter from him, making some corrections and explanations, which will be found below. The day following the reception of Dr. Mann's second letter, we received from a friend of Dr. Irwin, a communication signed, as will be seen, by a number of respectable gentlemen, denying explicitly the charges made against him by Dr. Mann. The crowded state of our columns has prevented the insertion of the communications until this time. Let us add, that so far as the TRIBUNE is concerned, their publication closes the controversy:

LETTER FROM DR. MANN.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Allow me a few words in reference to my communication of the 12th inst., concerning the hospital administration in Memphis. I fear that my manuscript was not so plain as it should have been, as your compositor has made sad nonsense of some of its paragraphs. For instance "which for causes," for "which be curses," &c. But I regret chiefly that the kind testimonial given me by my friends in Memphis, was published. My friend who gave the copy, mistook my wish. I did not think it necessary to give any public vouchers for my responsibility, for the reason that the facts I stated were notorious and easily verified by inquiry. There are hundreds of respectable persons in Memphis, St. Louis and Chicago, who know the things of which I write. I have already mentioned Medical Inspector Col. Allen, and the officers of the Western Sanitary Commission. These are well known persons and easily found. I know not how far Judge Skinner of your city is informed upon the subject, but I venture to say that he can give some information, or at least can tell where to look for it. I refer also to Mrs. Livermore, whom all know, and who may always be found where the duties of humanity are most pressing. Also to Mrs. Bickerdike, of like honorable fame, and now, I think, in Gayoso Hospital in Memphis. E. F. Colby, Esq., of your city, knows much of the matter. I might give fifty other names, but it is unnecessary. Whoever will undertake the patriotic duty of investigating and exposing the conduct of Drs. Irwin and Powers will find abundant proof of more and worse than I have told. I repeat my call upon all who feel an interest in the welfare of our country's defenders, that they look into this matter, and see to it that the service be no longer disgraced and humanity outraged by the continuance of such wretches in office.

DANIEL MANN, M. D.,

Late A. A. Surgeon in Jackson Hospital, Memphis, now attached to Gen. Wild's African Brigade at Newbern, N. C.

I trust that Mr. Colby will feel it a duty to permit the publication of the following extract from a private letter. It will do much to help awaken the public to the subject. His suggestion, that I bring the matter before the authorities at Washington, I think best met by publishing the facts in the CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

D. M.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM E. F. COLBY, ESQ., OF CHICAGO, TO DANIEL MANN, A. A. SURGEON, U. S. A.

SIR: * * * * Knowing that you know of the abuses practiced in the hospitals in Memphis by some of the officers there, and especially by Drs. Irwin and Powers, I would urge upon you to bring the matter before the authorities in Washington. It is a duty you owe to our country and to our brothers who have given their services in its defence, and have been made to suffer so much by the brutal treatment as they have received at the hands of such unworthy surgeons in charge as I saw while at Memphis, that you do what is in your power to remedy the evil.

Yours, E. F. COLBY.

GAYOSO HOSPITAL, MEMPHIS, May 17, 1863.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

GENTLEMEN: Will you be pleased to publish the following article, in reply to Dr. Mann's letter in your issue of the 12th inst? We desire its publication as an act of justice to Dr. Irwin, who is an earnest, honest and capable army officer, and who, most unquestionably, has labored industriously and successfully, since he has been upon duty here as "Chief of Hospitals." Dr. Mann may be honest in the expression of his opinion, but so far as Dr. Irwin is concerned, we are confident that he (Dr. Mann) has judged hastily and wrongfully.

We desire to add further, that Adjutant General Thomas after a careful inspection of the hospitals of this city, a few days since, expressed himself as highly pleased with their condition, management and arrangements, and says they will compare favorably with those at Washington City. Very Respectfully,

H. M. CARR, H. B. HIBBEN, } Chaplains.

DR. MANN VERSUS MEMPHIS HOSPITALS.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

In your issue of the 12th inst. there is a letter from Dr. Mann upon the treatment of the sick in the hospitals in Memphis, in which the management of these institutions is condemned, and which arraigns the Medical Director of the hospitals, Dr. B. J. D. Irwin, as especially odious, inhuman, unamiable, oppressive, &c. Indeed, a good portion of the letter consists of personal abuse of the above named officer. The undersigned take great pleasure in declaring the aforesaid letter of Dr. Mann to be, for the most part, false and slanderous, and dictated as we believe by prejudice, ignorance and personal malice. Dr. Irwin, surgeon U. S. army, is an experienced, earnest and industrious officer, a strict disciplinarian, and a most successful medical director. The hospitals of this city under his direction and management, have been refitted and reorganized, and in discipline, cleanliness, good management, &c., will compare favorably with any hospitals in the West.

In short, the letter of Dr. Mann seems to us a wicked and malicious effort to injure the reputation of a tried and experienced army officer, and to parade before the public eye a mass of sensational complaints and misrepresentations which can possibly do no good, but which will probably do much harm.

There is a resident medical inspector here, appointed by the Government, whose duty it is to notice and correct any evils or abuses in the hospital department of this city. He is an old tried army surgeon. He visits these hospitals every week. Why did not Dr. Mann make his appeal to Dr. Summers, Medical Inspector, who is here to hear all complaints, and is competent to correct all evils or wrong doing in hospitals? Why rush into print, parading stories and charges before the people, which they have no means of knowing whether true or false, and which creates uneasiness in the public mind and gives "aid and comfort" to the enemies of our country? The policy of publishing such a letter is questionable, even if the allegations therein set forth are true, but being false, the author, in our opinion, deserves the severest rebuke and punishment.

We are authorized to add, in conclusion, that the private testimonial which Dr. Mann publicly flourishes as a suffix to his letter, and a virtual endorsement of himself, was obtained under false pretense.

D. W. HARTSHORN, Surgeon U. S. A., in charge Gayoso Hospital.

S. M. HORTON, Assistant Surgeon U. S. N.

T. J. FARRELL, 1st Asst. Surgeon 78th regt. Ill. Inf., in charge of Washington Hospital.

J. GRIER HAPPERSETT, Asst. Surgeon U. S. A., in charge of Overton Hospital.

F. NOEL BURKE, Surgeon U. S. N., in charge of Jefferson Hospital.

H. M. CARR, Chaplain of Jackson Hospital.

H. B. HIBBEN, Chaplain of Gayoso Hospital.

INDIANA TROOPS.

Letter from Gen. McClernand to Gov. Morton.

Gov. Morton of Indiana has received the following letter from Gen. McClernand, commanding the 11th Army Corps, at Vicksburg:

HEADQUARTERS 13TH ARMY CORPS, NEAR VICKSBURG, June 5, 1863. }

GOVERNOR: I have the honor to inform you that there are four General officers and fourteen regiments—the 8th, 11th, 16th, 18th, 24th, 34th, 43d, 46th, 47th, 49th, 54th, 60th, 67th and 69th Indiana infantry, and the 1st Indiana battery, and a detachment of the 4th Indiana cavalry, in the 13th Army Corps, Department of the Tennessee, under my command, who crossed the Mississippi River with me at Bruinsburg, below Grand Gulf, the 30th day of April, and took part in the battles of Thompson's Hill, on the 1st of May, Champion Hill, on the 16th, Big Black Bridge, on the 17th, and at Vicksburg, beginning on the 19th of May, and continuing up to the present time.

I am happy to, sir, to congratulate you, and through you, your noble State, for the victories won by the common effort of her brave sons with those of other State, and to bear testimony to the gallantry, bravery and good conduct of her officers and men in these bloody struggles. They bore themselves with the unflinching steadiness of veterans, both under galling fires of musketry and artillery, and in making charges upon fortified lines. They have shown themselves compeers and fit companions in arms with brave men of sister States, in a series of battles, in which it has become impossible to make particular mention of those who distinguished themselves, without mentioning individuals, both officers and men.

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND, Maj. Gen. Comd'g 13th Army Corps, Dep't of the Tennessee.

AN INCIDENT.—The Indianapolis *Journal* tells the following good story of Peter Apple:

The following incident has been related to us and is vouched for by our informant: "Peter Apple, of Oakland, in this county, was lately recruited for the 11th Indiana, and took part in the attempt to storm one of the Vicksburg batteries. The rebel fire was so destructive that our army recoiled. Apple, the 'raw recruit,' 'didn't see' the backward movement and kept going ahead until he came right up to one of the rebel guns, caught a gunner by the collar, and brought him within our lines, saying: 'Boys, why didn't you come on. Every fellow might have got one.' We have heard of no more daring act of bravery than this little incident since the war began."

CIVIL WAR IN OHIO.

The Rebellion in Holmes County.

[From the Cleveland Herald, 20th inst.]

Yesterday a troop of soldiers, variously estimated at from 600 to 800, with two cannon, marched into Richland township, the rebellious part of Holmes county. About dark on the same day, one of the "unterrified" from that quarter rode into this place (Millersburg) announcing that one of their number had already fallen, having been shot at (and not missed) whilst attempting to pass the picket guard of the soldiers.

Two prominent actors in this disgraceful affair were in town yesterday, calling on their friends here to help them in this hour of their need, and threatening that unless the call was responded to promptly they would burn the town. They say that they have been advised to their present course by prominent politicians of this place, with the promise of aid, material and otherwise, if the worst came to the worst. They now demand a fulfilment of this promise. I have no doubt of the truth of the statement of these men, but would exonerate a large majority of our Democratic citizens from any guilt in the premises. They want to be, and will be, loyal men, if left to the exercise of their own judgment. But there are a few here who would fain out-rival Vallandigham in treason. These men are responsible for the lamentable and disgraceful scenes now enacting in our county. More of this hereafter.

This morning (the 18th) a number of gentlemen, members of both parties, proceeded to the hostile township with a view of bringing about an adjustment of the difficulties without further bloodshed. Richland township has probably been selected as the battle-ground, owing to its adaptation for defence. A majority of the inhabitants thereof partake very largely of the character of the country—very rough. They are German and French and uncivilized natives.

A prominent Democrat of an adjoining township, well known among the belligerents, has been to see them several times to counsel obedience to the laws. He reports that the township is full of armed men from adjoining counties, who are the principal instigators in the troubles, and but for them order could be restored. The object of these men undoubtedly is, to try the success of resistance in the North, and make Holmes county the battle ground. Should it fail they will step off to their homes, leaving their dupes in this county to suffer. I have said that the township is well calculated for defence, being mountainous and full of deep and almost impassible ravines. This may have been another reason for its selection; the number assembled there last Sabbath I have heard variously estimated from one to three thousand. They flocked thither from all parts of the country, armed with all conceivable sorts of guns. A number of men have been engaged for a week past in building fortifications, &c.

THURSDAY, June 19, 1863.—The Peace Committee, or a part of it, returned from the seat of war last evening, having met with indifferent success. It looks now as if nothing will do but a resort to arms. Large numbers of men are flocking to the scene of hostilities from the counties of Stark, Tuscarawas, Coshocton, Knox, Ashland and Wayne. These men are doing all in their power to prevent a compromise.

On Wednesday evening some fifty of the traitors fired upon the soldiers from behind a stone wall, wounding one of them. The soldiers charged bayonets upon them, when they all fled, with the exception of eight or ten, who are held.

LATEST FROM HOLMES COUNTY—THE WAR OVER—THE REBELS SURRENDERED—THE LEADERS TO BE GIVEN UP—NOBODY KILLED.—By this (Saturday) morning's train from Millersburg we get authentic news from the Holmes county rebellion up to a late hour last night. The war is over. Order once more reigns in Holmes county. The laws have been vindicated, and the authority of the Government maintained.

The reported battle with loss of life is a canard. There has been only one skirmish, that at the stone wall, described in our original account, in which one or two rebels were wounded, and some prisoners taken.

The insurgents have given up two of the original prisoners who were arrested by the Marshal, and the other two are to be forthcoming. Some of the rescuers are also given up, and no obstruction to the arrest of the others is to be made. Arrests of some of the leading insurgents are also to be made, if they can be found (which is considered somewhat doubtful.) The enrollment is to be completed, the insurgents to disperse, the militia to be withdrawn, which is already done, with the exception of 100 men, who are left to see that the agreement is complied with in good faith. The balance of the force is said to have gone to Warsaw, Coshocton county, to "regulate" some insurgents in that vicinity.

Attendance at the Ohio Union Convention.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, 19th.]

No statement of the probable number of people in attendance on the State Union Convention at Columbus, on Wednesday, has yet been published. Since the adjournment, however, figures procured from the various railroads will enable us to make a correct estimate. At 10 o'clock a. m. on Wednesday, statements made by railroad officers showed that 18,000 people had been brought in on the roads up to that hour. In the processions that came from the country townships there were over 3,000. Now, adding to this number 5,000 as the attendance of citizens of Columbus, and we have a mass Convention of 26,000 people. This is undoubtedly below the true figures. It is safe to say that the Union Convention was three times as large as the Peace Convention. Take for example the sale of tickets for both Conventions at Loveland, which is largely Democratic. The agent there reports that at the time of the Peace Convention he sold 68 tickets, while for the Union Convention he sold 250. The proportion at most stations throughout the State would doubtless prove the same.

The First Attempt to Arm Negroes.

A correspondent of the Memphis *Bulletin* shows that the first attempt to arm negroes and put them in the field as soldiers was made by the rebels. He copies from the Memphis *Appeal* and the Memphis *Avalanche* of May 9th, 10th and 11th, 1861, the following notice:

"ATTENTION VOLUNTEERS!—Resolved by the Committee of Safety, that C. Deloach, D. R. Cook and William B. Greenlaw be authorized to organize a volunteer company composed of our patriotic free men of color, of the city of Memphis, for the service of our common defence. All who have not enrolled their names will call at the office of W. B. Greenlaw & Co. F. TITUS, President.

F. W. FORSYTHE, Secretary."

The War Spirit in New York.

[From the New York Tribune, 19th.]

The war spirit continues with unabated interest. Yesterday the 11th regiment, Col. Maidhoff; the 22d, Col. Aspinwall; the 23d, (Brooklyn) Col. Everdell; and the 37th, Col. Roome, took their departure from this city for Harrisburg. Gen. Sanford ordered the 4th regiment of artillery to get ready to march, Gen. Couch to furnish all the necessary equipments, on their arrival at his headquarters. A number of other regiments are ready to march to-day, and will be forwarded as soon as they can procure transportation. The soldiers who left yesterday were in excellent spirits, and seemed to be possessed with as much patriotic enthusiasm and military vigor as when they were summoned to respond at the booming of the first rebel gun against Fort Sumter, more than two years ago. The 10th regiment volunteers, or National Zouaves, are progressing favorably with their reorganization, under Col. Bendix, and they expect to be ready to march, as a militia regiment, with 600 men, on Monday night.

Emigration vs. Blockade Running.

[From the New York Times.]

The heavy tide of emigration setting in from Europe, to our shores, still excites interest and speculation. The total number arrived at this port from

January 1 to June 17, 1863, is	55,427
To same date, 1862	27,417
Excess in half year	28,010

Ireland, of course, sends a large proportion of this emigration, in which are to be found thousands of able-bodied men, who will either eventually bear arms for the Union, or, what is equally important and serviceable, take the places in field and work shops of American citizens who do. It is an apprehension of this fact that gives the Tory leaders of England such constant anxiety and distress, and leads to such irritable protests against enlistments in their country for the Union army. But their ingenuity can raise no barrier to the steady stream of emigrants that leave their docks, and cast their lot in America. And what is a constant exhaustion and impoverishment to England is an equal contribution to our national strength and wealth. There is a vast compensation in these facts for the unnatural sympathy and aid that England's aristocrats give to the rebels. We may well afford to let English merchants ruin themselves in trying to run our blockade, as long as emigrant ships are permitted to clear her ports for New York harbor.

Generals Fremont and Sigel.

The following correspondence is published in the New York papers:

NEW YORK, June 16, 1863.

To the President of the United States:

In the present emergency will you allow Major Generals Fremont and Sigel to issue a call for volunteers to march at once to the defense of Pennsylvania and the nation.

FREDERICK KAPP, SIGISMUND KAUFMANN, CHARLES KESSMAN.

ANSWER.

WASHINGTON, June 16, 1863.

To Frederick Kapp and others:

The Governor of New York proposes to send us troops, and if he wishes the assistance of General Fremont and General Sigel, one or both, he can have it. If he does not wish them, it would but breed confusion for us to set them at work independently of him.

A. LINCOLN.

MILITARY EXCITEMENT IN PHILADELPHIA.—In every quarter of the city, during yesterday, the greatest activity in military matters prevailed. Drums and fifes could be heard in almost every direction, with music of a more expensive character. Large companies of men could be seen marching in every direction, at the tap of the drum, and there appeared to be the greatest enthusiasm pervading the entire community. The recruiting was lively, and large accessions were made to the ranks of the various regiments.—*Philadelphia Inquirer, June 19.*

In the cargo of one of the prize steamers lately captured and brought into this port, large quantities of tomahawks have been discovered, manufactured by British neutral traders, and sent to the rebels for arming the Indians to aid in the prosecution of this accursed rebellion. Also, large quantities of a nondescript savage weapon, something between a tomahawk and a butcher's cleaver, stamped "W. Gilpin, Wedges Mills, 1862," evidently intended for arming Indians.—*New York Tribune.*

Miscellaneous.

J. H. REED & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRUGS & CHEMICALS,

146 LAKE ST., CHICAGO.

Also, deal largely in

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, GLASSWARE,

Burning Oils, Kerosene,

SOAP-MAKER'S STOCK,

Manufacturers' Goods, &c., &c.,

Which we offer at prices favorable to Western Merchants and Manufacturers.

J. H. REED, 171 Pearl street, N. Y. H. A. HURLBUT, Chicago.

ESTABLISHED 1760

PETER LORILLARD,

Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,

16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST.

(Formerly 42 Chambers street, New York.)

Would call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz.:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy, Demigros, Pure Virginia, Fine Rappee, Nachitoches, Coarse Rappee, American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch, High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch, Irish High Toast, Fresh Scotch. or Landyfoot.

Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, which will be found of a SUPERIOR QUALITY.

TOBACCO.

SMOKING. FINE CUT CHEWING. SMOKING.

Long, No. 1, P. A. L., or plain, S. Jago, Cavendish or Sweet, Spanish, Nos. 2, Sweet Scented Oronoco, Canister, Nos. 1 & 2 mix. Tin Foil Cavendish. Turkish, ed Granulated.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application.

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS

The Richards Manufacturing Co.

Are now manufacturing

RICHARDS'

IRON CORN SHELLER

AND

Double Screen Separator,

For Warehouses, Distilleries, Mills and Farms,

WITH LATE IMPROVEMENTS.

CAPACITY:

No. 0—	5,000 to 10,000	Bushels per day.	
No. 1—	2,000 to 4,000	"	"
No. 2—	1,000 to 2,000	"	"
No. 3—	700 to 1,200	"	"
No. 4—	300 to 600	"	"

Claims of Superiority:

1. They shell clean from the Cob in every condition of Grain.

2. They do not cut or grind the Corn.

3. They clean the Grain in perfect condition for Market.

4. They are built ENTIRELY OF IRON: combining great strength, simplicity and durability, and are universally acknowledged, as now perfected, the

CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.

Testimonials:

We have six of Richards' Shellers; have shelled nearly a Million Bushels of Corn; we commend them to the Grain Shippers of the West, after ample trial and experience.

(Signed,) ILL. CENT. R. R. CO.

We think the Machine superior to all others. They shell perfectly clean from the Cob, without breaking the Grain.

(Signed,) MICH. CENT. R. R. CO.

We commend them to all Grain Shippers.

(Signed,) STURGES, BUCKINGHAM & CO.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

For Warehouses, Elevators, Shafting, Pullies, Belting, Buckets, and Warehouse Machinery, Furnished to Order.

New and Second-Hand

Portable and Stationary Engines

Of the most approved styles.

Circulars Furnished upon Application.

RICHARDS MANUFACTURING CO.

190 & 192 Washington-st.,

P. O. Box 732. CHICAGO.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,

Ship Chandlers,

DEALERS IN

TWINES AND CORDAGE,

205 & 207 South Water street,

Corner of Wells, Chicago.

At all times have the largest and best assortment in the West, of

MANILA AND TARRED ROPE, DITCHING ROPES, BAGS, BAGGING AND BURLAPS, CANVAS, OAKUM, TAR, PITCH, CHAINS, AND TACKLE BLOCKS,

Coal Tar, Roofing Pitch and Felting,

Bed Cords, Clothes Lines Broom Twines, Wrapping Twines, Bell and Sash Cords, Nets and Seines,

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines of every description.

TENTS OF EVERY KIND,

Awnings, Wagon Covers, Tarpaulins, Regimental Colors, American Flags, &c., of Silk or Bunting, on hand and made to order.

G. HUBBARD | J. S. TURNER | G. B. CARPENTER.

SUGAR WAREHOUSE,

Corner of State and South Water streets.

AGENCY OF THREE

New York Sugar Refineries,

Which manufacture

60,000,000 lbs. Raw Sugar a Year,

Having their Depot in Chicago, with a large stock in store at all times. To the dealers, large and small consumers of the Northwest, the advantage is offered of buying Sugar as they want,

AT NEW YORK PRICES,

with the freight added, thereby dispensing with the middle men, who seek a profit at the expense of the consumers.

"Money Saved is Money Earned."

Dealers in the interior, who have not received any circulars, will hereafter have them sent if they will favor us with their address.

TERMS CASH.

J. H. DUNHAM.

Miscellaneous.

NOW OPENING AT

STRYKER & CO.'S,

No. 141 Lake street,

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Summer Dress Goods!

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

SUN UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS.

Beautiful new styles of

SUMMER SHAWLS.

FINE EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,

ALEXANDER'S AND JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES.

Cloth and Silk Circulars and Sacques,

New styles, now ready.

Bleached and Brown Cottons,

TABLE LINENS AND TOWELLINGS,

Latest styles of

Light Cassimeres,

For Suits. Splendid assortment of

HOOP SKIRTS

In all the new shapes.

GLOVES, HOSIERY, BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS, BUGLE GIMPS. BUTTONS, of every description.

A beautiful assortment of

Plain Dress Silks,

Of a superior quality, and at REDUCED PRICES. All the best brands of

BLACK SILKS,

At very low figures. All the above goods are JUST RECEIVED, and are now opening at

STRYKER & CO.,

141 LAKE STREET.

NEW FAMILY

GROCERY STORE.

I have established a first-class Family Grocery Store at

232 RANDOLPH STREET,

Between Franklin and Market Sts.,

Where may be found every variety of articles in this line of business. Our stock is entirely new, and has been purchased for cash at the lowest prices. We are prepared to SELL CHEAP, with small profits, and will be accommodating and thankful to all who may favor us with their custom, which we will endeavor to retain by selling ONLY GOOD ARTICLES at the lowest prices. Polite attention will be shown to all who will call upon us and examine our stocks.

JOHN A. YOUNG, 232 Randolph street.

Chicago, June 18th, 1863.

TO MILLERS OR MERCHANTS.—The undersigned offers for sale the Steam Flouring Mills known as

"PRAIRIE MILLS,"

With Cooper Shops and Cattle Yard,

Situated in the Town of Fulton, State of Iowa, the second Station on the M. & M. Railroad, sixteen miles from the City of Davenport.

This Mill has three run of four foot burr stones, and is capable of grinding two hundred barrels of Flour per day, and has ample power and is well supplied with water, and is not far from coal banks for the obtaining of fuel, and has a side track for the convenient shipping of Flour.

The location of this Mill is in the centre of an extensive wheat growing region, and can have a large run of custom business in addition to its merchant work.

This property originally cost about ten thousand dollars and is now offered for the sum of Four Thousand Dollars, on terms favorable to the purchaser. For further particulars apply to A. C. FULTON, on the premises, or to

GEO. L. DAVENPORT, Davenport, Iowa.

BARCLAY, PERKINS & CO'S

GENUINE

London Porter and Brown Stout,

Bottled by CANDLER & SONS, London.

It is well known that three-fourths of the Beer sold for London Porter is counterfeit, and injurious instead of beneficial to those in delicate health.

LONDON, Nov. 17th, 1862.

"With regard to the genuineness of the Beer supplied by Messrs. Candler & Sons, THEY BOTTLE OURS ONLY. BARCLAY, PERKINS & CO."

GARDNER G. YVELIN, 217 Fulton st., N. Y. Sole Agent for Candler & Sons.

For sale in Chicago by GEORGE E. STANTON.

ARDESCO OIL CO.,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

MANUFACTURES

REFINED CARBON OIL,

Benzine, &c.

Warehouse, No. 102 South Water st.

CHICAGO, ILL.

F. E. PORTER, Agent.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. The best in the world.

WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S

Celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the hair for life.

GREY, RED, OR RUSTY HAIR

instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c.

The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor on the four sides of each box. Factory, 81 Barclay st., New York, (late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond.)

FRENCH ARTIFICIAL EYES.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

MOST PERFECT WORKMANSHIP.

Can be worn without pain. Call and examine them, or address

GALE BROTHERS,

Dealers in Druggists Novelties, 202 Randolph street, Chicago, Illinois.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS,

Corner Clinton and Fulton Streets West Side.

LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD,

LINSEED OIL,

Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Litharge,

PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.

Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 5148.

E. W. BLATCHFORD.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH

have just received a very LARGE and ATTRACTIVE stock for

SUMMER TRADE,

INCLUDING

3,000 UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS—all grades.
5,000 dozen PALM LEAF HATS—all qualities.
3,000 dozen white and col'd PALM LEAF SHAKERS—all sizes, (at reduced prices.)
200 cases Ladies' and Misses' TRIMMED and UNTRIMMED HATS.
3,000 cases MEN'S AND BOY'S STRAW AND BRAID, Fashionable.

With a large assortment of

OUNCE AND OTHER SOFT HATS,

IN FUR AND WOOL.

Also—SUMMER CAPS in large variety, all at reduced prices, to which we invite the attention of city and country trade.

WEBER WILLIAMS & FITCH.

Commission Merchants.

WINANS, PEARCE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

205 South Water street, (up stairs) Chicago, Ill.

Advances made on consignments to Woodruff & Co., New York, and Hening & Woodruff, St. Louis.

McALLISTER, HALL & LIVERMORE

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

223 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 3687.

WANTED—300,000 lbs. of Wool, on Eastern orders. Superior White Winter and Spring Wheat Flour for City Trade.

A. E. KENT & CO.,

PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

32 Pearl street, New York, And 14 South Wells street, Chicago.

Cash advances made when desired.

ABIEL AKIN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

186 South Water street. Liberal advances made on Flour, Grain and Provisions, to be sold here or by WM. A. BROWN & CO., New York.

A. AKIN. J. R. HURLBUT.

SHERMAN, COOLEY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

46 Lasalle street, Office No. 1.

E. SHERMAN, J. BASSETT, C. G. COOLEY, } Formerly of Wright, Sherman & Co. late with Ewing, Briggs & Co.

BATES, STONE & CO.,

PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

213 South Water street, Chicago.

We have removed one door west of our old stand, where we have greater facilities for our increasing business.

ALBERT MORSE & CO.,

PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 128 South Water street, (Aiken's Building) CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Business confined Strictly to Commission.

VAN WAGENEN & CO.,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

188 South Water street, Chicago. Cash advances made on consignments to Buffalo, Oswego and New York, with privilege of sale at either place.

LEDUC & GIBBS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Particular attention given to orders for Flour, Grain, Wool, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments to Buffalo, New York, Boston and Montreal. Warehouse [illegible] South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

PENISTON & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

LIVERPOOL.

[illegible]

HENRY MILWARD, 13 Lasalle street, Chicago.

Water Cure.

ROUND HILL HOTEL AND

WATER CURE,

AT

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

Those wishing to get away from the heat of cities or the cares of business, will find few as desirable summer resorts. It couples the most romantic mountain scenery with the best hotel accommodations; [illegible] the charges moderate.

A water cure is connected with the hotel, where invalids can, in addition, receive the best hydropathic treatment.

Dr. HALSTED'S success in the treatment of woman's diseases is well known. The cure is speedy and reliable. [illegible]

KENOSHA WATER CURE.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

CHAS. F. REED, M. D.

Kenosha, Wisconsin.

LAKE VIEW

WATER CURE.

We can accommodate a few more patients and boarders. Send for Circular. DR. J. B. GULLY, Box 3125, Chicago, Illinois.

Proposals

NOTICE FOR PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLY OF MARINE HOSPITAL.

CUSTOM HOUSE, Chicago, May 13, 1863.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals, accompanied by proper guarantees, according to forms to be furnished on application at this office, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock meridian, on the first TUESDAY in June next, for the supply of the Marine Hospital, at this city, with the articles of provision, medicine, &c. enumerated in said forms. The quantities stated are estimated with reference to the usual number of patients in the hospital; but the United States reserve the right to take more or less of said articles according as they may be actually required. If the articles delivered at the hospital are not, in the judgment of the physician, of the best quality, and adapted to the hospital, he will be at liberty to reject them, and to purchase other articles in their stead, and to charge the contractor with any excess in cost over the contract prices.

The United States reserves the right to accept the proposals for the whole or any portion of the articles specified.

LUTHER HAVEN, Collector.

PACIFIC RAILWAY.—The undersigned will receive proposals to furnish four thousand (4,000) tons of railway iron, or any part thereof, for the track of the First Section of the "Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division."

The iron to be of American manufacture, of the best quality, and to be delivered either at Leavenworth or Kansas City.

Communications for further information to be addressed to the undersigned, or to SAMUEL HALLETT & Co., No. 59 Beaver street, New York. Terms cash on delivery.

J. C. FREMONT, President Union Pacific Railway, E. D.

New York, June 9th, 1863.

Business Cards.

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF

LEAVITT & WRIGHT,

68 Clark street and 128 Randolph street, Chicago.

Will prosecute and collect Claims for Pensions, Bounty and Prize Money, Arrears of Pay, &c. Applicants can call at the office or address by mail.

GALLOWAY & CO.,

Packers and Provision Dealers,

Offer Smoked Hams at 7 cents per pound, and Smoked Shoulders at 5 cents per pound, warranted. We have a large amount of Meats on hand, mostly of our own brand.

Extra Sugar Cured Hams, Shoulders, Dried Beef, &c., &c.,

Which we call attention of dealers generally. Liberal discounts made from the above prices on large orders. Packing and Smoke Houses, 292, 294 and 296 Canal street. Principal Office and Salesroom,

190, 192 & 194 SOUTH WATER STREET,

Board of Trade Buildings, Chicago, Ill.

P. S.—We pack, render, cure, smoke, and give general attention to commission in the provision line. Refer to business men generally of Chicago.

C. H. COWAN & CO.,

241 LAKE STREET,

Will pay the highest market price for WOOL, HIDES, PELTS, RAGS, OLD METALS, BEESWAX and GINSENG.

WALKER & THOMAS,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Room 5, Portland Block, southeast corner Dearborn and Washington streets, Chicago. P. O. Drawer 5958.

GILBERT C. WALKER. E. S. THOMAS

Sewing Machines.

The Florence Sewing Machine

MAKES FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES,

The Lock, Knot, Double Lock & Double Knot,

With as much ease and facility as ordinary machines make one stitch, and with as little or less machinery.

It has the REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION, which enables the operator, by simply turning the thumb screw, to have the work run to the right or left, to STAY any part of seam, or fasten the ends of seams, without turning the fabric.

It runs LIGHTLY, SEWS RAPIDLY, and is almost NOISELESS.

It does the HEAVIEST or FINEST work with equal facility, without change of tension or machinery.

Changing the length of the stitch, and from one kind of stitch to another, can readily be done while the machine is in motion.

It turns any width of hem; fells, binds, braids, gathers, tucks, quilts and gathers and sews on a ruffle at the same time. It will not oil the dress of the operator. A hemmer, all necessary tools, and a "BARNUM'S SELF SEWER," which guides the work itself, are furnished with each machine.

AGENTS WANTED.—For terms, samples of sewing and circulars, address

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO

Post Office Drawer 6213, Chicago, Ill.

Salesroom, 124 Lake street.

Legal Notices.

ESTATE OF ALONZO BRUCE, DECEASED.

Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that I, Hiram Bailey, administrator of the estate of Alonzo Bruce, late of the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, deceased, have fixed on the term of the County Court of Cook County, in the State of Illinois, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, on the THIRD MONDAY OF JULY, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, for the settling and adjusting of all claims against said decedent; and all persons having claims against the estate of the said Alonzo Bruce deceased, are hereby notified and requested to attend at the said term of the said Court for the purpose of having the same adjusted.

HIRAM BAILEY, Administrator of the Estate of Alonzo Bruce, deceased.

Chicago, Ill., June 5th, 1863.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH GRAF, DECEASED.—Public notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of Joseph Graf, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of July, A. D. 1863, being the 20th day thereof.

THERESE GRAF, Administratrix.

Chicago, May 26th, 1863.

Copartnership.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership for the transaction of a general Commission business, under the firm name of HOWE & ROBBINS. Office, 148 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

Chicago, May 1st, 1863. SAMUEL HOWE, E. V. ROBBINS.

Express Lines.

MERCHANTS' DESPATCH.

FAST FREIGHT LINE

Owned and managed by the AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

On and after this date, by special arrangement, the MERCHANTS' DESPATCH will receive and forward from this city to New York and Boston, Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Fish, and other freights requiring quick transportation, at LOWER RATES AND IN BETTER TIME than can be obtained by any other route or conveyance, except the regular Express, by passenger trains.

Time guaranteed to New York in five days, and to Boston in six days.

All shipments received at door of shipper and delivered at destination free of cartage.

The well known reputation of this Line in transporting Westward bound business, during the last ten years, will be a sufficient guarantee that all contracts made by it will be faithfully performed.

The MERCHANTS' DESPATCH is also prepared to offer increased facilities, both in time and rates, for Westward bound business. Our freights are transported by Railroad and fast Freight Express trains, and handled by our own men at all points of transfer.

Claims for losses or damages will be promptly adjusted at this office.

For rates or further information inquire at office, M. C. R. R. Building,

NO. 1 SOUTH WATER ST.

W. C. PARSONS, Agent,

Or of F. LENNEBACKER, Contracting Agent for Merchants Despatch and American Express Company, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets.

Chicago, June 10, 1863.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY.

Important Notice to the Public.

The United States Express Company will commence on the 15th inst., to do business on the following lines of railroads in the State of Wisconsin, viz: The Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad, the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad and the Southern Wisconsin Railroad. By securing these lines of railroad, the General Superintendent, HENRY KIP, Esq., has established regular offices at the places named in the list attached to this notice; and our very many friends and patrons may believe me when I say that it gives me great pleasure to be able to announce to them that the facilities for doing business over the above named lines of road have been secured to this Company, and that hereafter we shall not be compelled to refuse, but shall hold ourselves in readiness to do any business they may have in Wisconsin at any of the points reached by the above roads, as we have heretofore, on all other lines run by our Company.

Very respectfully,

H. D. COLVIN, Agent.

Chicago, May 15th, 1863.

The following named places will, under this arrangement, be reached by this Company:

[illegible list of places]

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., of New York, F. S. Winston, President. Cash Assets February 1st, 1863,

$9,235,119.79.

G. CRONKHITE, General Agent for Northern and Central Illinois, No. 6 Clark st., Chicago.

Railroad and Steamboat Lines.

FARE REDUCED BY THE GRAND TRUNK LINE OF NEW STEAMERS.

$1.00 LESS TO OGDENSBURG.

$3.00 LESS TO BOSTON,

AND TO ALL EASTERN POINTS.

For Buffalo, touching at all points on Lake Michigan and through to Buffalo in three days, Toronto, Oswego, Ogdensburg, Montreal, Portland, Boston and New York. The splendid low-pressure, fast sailing upper cabin steamer

MONTGOMERY, Captain Gillis,

Will leave her dock, foot of South Lasalle st., Tuesday, June 23d, at 7 P. M. For freight or passage apply to A. T. SPENCER, Agent, Office foot of S. Lasalle st.

FOR ST. JOSEPH, GRAND HAVEN AND MUSKEGON.—The new, staunch and fast-sailing Steamer

SUNBEAM,

Capt. FRED. FABST,

Will leave Goodrich's Docks, first above Rush street Bridge, for above ports every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 7 o'clock, commencing Monday, June 22d, 1863. For freight or passage apply on board or to

A. E. GOODRICH, 6 & 8 River st.

GREAT SUMMER ROUTE.—Goderich Line of Magnificent Steamers leave daily, connecting at Goderich, Canada, West, with the Buffalo and Lake Huron R. R. for Buffalo, New York, Boston, Ogdensburg, Montreal, and all principal cities in the East and Canada. This route is

500 Miles Shorter,

And the time two to three days less than by other Steamboat Lines. To the business man it is Nearly Equal to an All Rail, and for pleasure parties it is unsurpassed.

FARE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

Excursion tickets to Mackinac or Goderich and return at Reduced Fare. Call and examine the route before purchasing tickets elsewhere. Return tickets issued on any boat to the line during the season. No tickets good unless issued by

F. J. PHILLIPS, Passenger Agent.

Office 179 South Water st., corner Lasalle, Donaldson's Office.

F. A. HOWE, Gen'l Freight and Western Agent.

Office east of Rush st. Bridge. P. O. Box 486.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.—The splendid first class Passenger Steamboat

PLANET,

CAPT. L. CHAMBERLIN

Will run during the season of 1863, leaving Chicago at 7 o'clock in the evening, for Ontonagon, Superior City and all intermediate ports, on the following days:

Tuesday, June 23d, for Ontonagon,
Saturday, July 4th, " Superior City,
Tuesday, " 14th, " [illegible]
Monday, " 27th, " [illegible]
Tuesday, Aug. 11th, " Ontonagon,
Saturday, " 22d, " Superior City,
Tuesday, Sept. 1st, " Ontonagon,
Friday, " 11th, " Superior City,
Tuesday, " 22d, " Ontonagon,
Monday, " 28th, " Ontonagon,
Friday, Oct. 9th, " Superior City,
Thursday, " 22d, " Ontonagon,
Monday, Nov. 2d, " Superior City,
Wednesday, " 18th, " Ontonagon.

Her dock is on River Street, first above Rush Street Bridge.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. E. GOODRICH, 6 and 8 River Street.

CUNARD LINE.

Steam to Queenstown and Liverpool.

The first class powerful Steamships

SIDON, KEDAR, MARATHON, TRIPOLI,

Will sail from New York every alternate Wednesday, from Liverpool every alternate Tuesday, and from Queenstown every alternate Wednesday.

Steerage Passage from Liverpool to Queenstown, $35; from New York $32.50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in Currency.

For Steerage Passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION 40 Fulton street, New York, or

HENRY GREENEBAUM,

General Passage Agency corner of Lake and Lasalle street, Chicago.

BUFFALO, CLEVELAND

AND

1863 Chicago Line. 1863

For the ensuing season of navigation, the steamers of this line will run in connection, and on alternate days, with those of the

Western Transportation Company

BETWEEN

CHICAGO AND BUFFALO.

FORMING A

DAILY LINE

(Sundays excepted) for the transportation of Freight and Passengers. Running in connection, at Buffalo, with the

New York Central Railroad, Spaulding's Express, Union Express;

The WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY and Troy and Erie Lines of Canal Boats, on the Erie Canal.

At Cleveland, with CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

The steamers composing this line are of the largest size, and of great strength and speed, with superior accommodations for Passengers.

With these unequalled facilities the line is prepared to contract to transport property from New York, Boston, Albany, Troy and all the principal points on the New York Central Railroad and the Erie Canal, to the ports on the West Shore of Lake Michigan; and from those ports to Cleveland, Buffalo, and all points East.

For rates of freight and passage apply to

JOHN H. MORE, Agent N. Y. C. Railroad, No. 229 Broadway.
HUGH ALLEN, Agent Western Transportation Co., No. 1 Coenties Slip, N. Y.
M. B. SPAULDING, Spaulding's Express, No. 3 Astor House, N. Y.
J. N. WILGUS & CO., Proprietors of Union Express and Agents Troy & Erie Line, No. 207 Broadway, and No. 31 Coenties Slip, N. Y.
BOND & MORRIS, Cleveland, Ohio.
WM. STEWART, Agent C. & P. R. R., Pittsburg, Pa.
RICHMOND & HANCOCK, Agts., Office foot of State street, Chicago.
SHELDON PEASE, Managing Agt., Office foot of Michigan street, Buffalo.
A. A. SAMPLE, Passenger Agent.

1863.

Western Transportation Company

AND

WESTERN EXPRESS,

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY have made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the

NEW YORK CENTRAL

AND

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS,

—ALSO—

THE WESTERN EXPRESS,

Running over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, and connecting with the various Railroads running West, and the different Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes.

For bills of lading and contracts via Canal or Railroad, apply to the following agents:

HUGH ALLEN, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York.
EVERETT CLAPP, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York.
AUG. COWLES, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York.
S. G. CHASE, 113 Pier, Albany, N. Y.
S. G. CHASE, 191 River street, Troy, N. Y.
J. L. HURD & CO., Hurd's Dock, Detroit, Mich.
[illegible]
J. T. TALLMADGE, M. & P. D. C. R. R. Dock, Milwaukee, Wis.
WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO., Buffalo.

CONSIGNEES.

JNO. HEAM & CO., Erie, Pa.
BOND & MORRIS, Cleveland, Ohio.
HOPKINS & GRIFFITH, Toledo, Ohio.
W. F. DILL, Sandusky, Ohio.
[illegible]
KENOSHA PIER COMPANY, Kenosha, Wis.
W. H. WRIGHT & CO., Waukegan, Ill.
J. F. KIRKLAND, Sheboygan, Wis.

J. W. TUTTLE,

General Western Agent, No. 3 State street, Chicago.

1863. THE 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

325 Miles Double Track.

In order to keep pace with the demands of the traveling public, the managers of this popular route have added many improvements during the year 1862, and with its connections, it will be found in all respects, A FIRST CLASS ROUTE to all the Eastern cities. The track is stone ballasted, and entirely free from dust.

THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM

PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA

(with close connections from Western Cities.)

All connecting direct to New York, THROUGH PHILADELPHIA, and close connections at Harrisburg for BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

From Pittsburgh to New York, one train runs daily, (438 miles,) via Allentown, without change of cars, arriving in advance of all other routes.

SEVEN DAILY TRAINS FROM

PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.

Tickets for sale to Boston by boat or rail. Boat Tickets good on any of the sound lines. Fare to all points as low as any route.

Sleeping Cars on night trains to Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore.

Baggage checked through and transferred free.

FREIGHTS.

By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri BY RAILROAD DIRECT.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers, and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the North-Western Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad ARE AT ALL TIMES AS FAVORABLE AS ARE CHARGED BY OTHER RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Be particular and mark packages "VIA PENN'A CENTRAL R. R."

For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:

[illegible list of agents]

LIVE STOCK.

Drovers and Farmers will find this the most advantageous route for Live Stock. [illegible]

THE NORTHERN

Transportation Company

OF OHIO.

IS PREPARED TO TRANSPORT PROPERTY BETWEEN

BOSTON, ALL POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK AND THE WEST,

WITH PROMPTNESS, CARE AND DISPATCH.

This well known line of fifteen first class screw Steamers connects at OGDENSBURGH with railroad for Boston and all points in New England; at Cape Vincent with the Railroads between Cape Vincent and New York, and at Oswego with a line of first class Canal Boats between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York.

Form a DAILY LINE from Boston, New York, Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent and Oswego to Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit, and a TRI-WEEKLY LINE

To Chicago and Intermediate Ports

AGENTS:

[illegible list of agents]

Office and dock foot of North Lasalle street.

Real Estate.

PINE LAND FOR SALE.—Two thousand acres best quality of Pine Timber Land

For Sale at a Bargain.

This land is in Montcalm County, Michigan, lying on and near Flat River. For terms, &c., address PIPER, JOHNSON & CO., Woodstock, Ill.

VALUABLE CITY LOTS FOR SALE.—The w ½ of Lot 1 in Block 40, School Section Addition to Chicago. The east 80 feet of Lot 10 in Block 40, Original Town of Chicago.—Sub Lot 4 of Lot 7 in Block 36 aforesaid, and Lot 7 in Block 36 Original Town of Chicago. Apply to the undersigned. L. C. PAINE FREER, 98 Randolph st.

Chicago, June 20, 1863.

VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE

At AUCTION to Close an Estate.

On MONDAY, 29th June inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, we will offer for sale at Public Auction, the following desirable business and residence property, in Bushnell's Addition, on CLARK and LASALLE STREETS, viz:

ON CLARK STREET: Lots 12, 13, 14, 15, [illegible] feet front on Clark street by 135 feet deep to an alley.

Also, the east 100 feet of lots 13 and 14, each 25 feet on Clark street—subject to lease to May, 1868.

ON LASALLE STREET: Lots 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, block 14, each 25 feet front on Lasalle street by 135 feet to an alley.

On lot 8 is a good dwelling house, now renting for $[illegible] per year.

Also, lot 1, block 21, corner of Lasalle and Elm streets, 21 feet on Lasalle by 148 feet on Elm.

Terms—One-third down, balance in one, two and three years, with 6 per cent. interest annually.

OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO.

IRON AND

MARBLE LANDS.

The following lands are offered for sale or lease, as may be agreed upon, viz:

Some 3300 acres of Iron Lands,

Lying in Marquette County, Michigan, Lake Superior, from 11 to 13 miles southwest of the town and harbor of Marquette, [illegible]

The subscriber expects to be mostly at Marquette for the next two months, and will exhibit the said property to any wishing to purchase or otherwise. WHITE & MAYNARD, of Marquette, will act as his agent. W. PALMER.

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1863.

BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE PROPERTY

FOR SALE

ON THE

NORTH BRANCH CANAL,

800 feet of well docked Water Lots, 150 to 200 feet in depth.

This Canal extends from the Chicago River north of Chicago avenue, to Halsted street, is 100 feet wide, with a sufficient depth of water for the largest vessels that enter the river.

On HALSTED AVENUE, CORNER STREET, [illegible] feet of residence lots, of 25 or 50 by 125 feet in depth.

The Canal property is well adapted to manufacturing purposes, lumber, wood or coal yards, tanneries, &c., and the lots on the adjacent streets, will make pleasant sites for comfortable residences.

Terms Liberal. OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO

GOOD BUSINESS LOT ON SOUTH WATER STREET

FOR SALE.

Southeast corner of South Water street and Rush avenue—70 feet on South Water street by [illegible] on Michigan avenue. Terms liberal.

OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO

WESTERN LAND AGENCY.

300,000 acres in Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin—improved and unimproved—for sale. Pamphlets describing lands, furnished. Taxes paid, lands and farms sold, and titles examined in above States and Illinois. Personal attention given to surveys and locating lands. Terms reasonable. No charge. W. J. BARNEY, office No. 5, over 153 Randolph street, Chicago. Post Office Box 2683.

VALUABLE BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE PROPERTY

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

Five Stores on Lake street, four Stores on South Water street, five Stores on Franklin street, near Lake, forty Lots in one block, near Union Park, with gas and sewer convenient; the splendid residence and grounds now occupied by Bishop Whitehouse, fronting Union Park and Washington street, with 220 feet front on Ashland avenue, valued in 1856 at $35,000, will be sold very cheap. Also, other valuable property. Inquire of S. S. HAYES, 3 Court House.

LANDS.—To all wanting Farms. Large and thriving settlement of Vineland, mild climate, thirty miles south of Philadelphia, by railroad, rich soil, produces large crops, twenty acre tracts, at from $15 to $20 per acre, payable within four years. Good business opening, good society. Hundreds are settling and making improvements. Apply to CHAS. K. LANDIS, Postmaster, Vineland, Cumberland Co., N. J. Letters answered. Papers containing full information, will be sent free.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE.

Lots corner of Washington and State street.
Lots corner of Wabash avenue and Jackson street.
Lots 212, 214 and 216 Wabash avenue.
Lots 189 Michigan avenue.
Lots on Michigan avenue, south of Twelfth street.
Lots on two streets south of Twelfth street.
Lots corner of Jackson and Wells street.
Farms and unimproved lands.
600 acres of land in Iowa.

Apply to F. H. CUTTING, Room No. 2 Walker's Building.

TWENTY ACRES OF LAND,

situated in the South Division, between Buena Vista and Mosher street, and State and Lasalle streets. To any one purchasing for subdivision, or investment, this presents a rare opportunity. For sale by GEO. M. HIGGINSON, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

Medicinal

★ ★ ★

DR. SWEET'S

Infallible Liniment

THE

GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,
The great natural Bone Setter.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,
Is known all over the United States.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,
Is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment."

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures Rheumatism and never fails.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures Toothache in one minute.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures Cuts and Wounds immediately, and leaves no scar.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

RICHARDSON & CO., Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.

For sale by LORD & SMITH, General Western Agents, 23 Lake street, Chicago, and by dealers everywhere.

Financial.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY COMPANY.

Stockholders' Notice.

Public notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railway Company, at the office of the said named Company, in the city of Milwaukee, [illegible]

Dated this 5th day of June, A. D. 1863.

RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK

[illegible]

JAMES M. CLARKE, Receiver.

Providence, R. I., Jan. 17th, 1863.

BOURBON WHISKY.

WILLOW RUN DISTILLERY

KENTON COUNTY, KY.

S. S. DOYLE .... Proprietor.

Bourbon, Rye, Wheat and Malt Whisky, of the choicest grades, to be had as above. Orders solicited.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1863.

THE CITY.

FINED FOR CONTEMPT.—D. W. Hobart was fined $10 yesterday, by Judge Van Buren of the Recorder's Court, for contempt in refusing to answer a subpœna.

DROP LETTERS.—Our city readers will bear in mind that after the first day of July drop letters, not weighing more than half an ounce, must be prepaid with two cent stamps.

SENT TO THE REFORM SCHOOL.—Joseph Frank and Wm. McLean, aged about fifteen and twelve, whose parents are in the Bridewell, and who were destitute of proper homes, were yesterday morning checked for the Reform School.

WELL DONE.—The scholars of the Berean Baptist Sabbath School contributed twelve dollars last Sabbath to the Soldier's Home, and propose to pay the same amount every month until this unholy war is ended, and the last soldier returns to his home.

LARCENY.—Oscar Huff, employed on the canal boat A. M. Bennett, was arrested on Saturday for stealing 125 feet of river line belonging to J. H. King, and selling it at a junk shop. He was held to bail for trial in the sum of $300.

VIOLATION OF THE HEALTH ORDINANCE.—Ten persons were arrested, on Saturday, and tried at the Police Court for depositing filth upon a vacant lot on Indiana avenue. The defendants were mostly old offenders against the health ordinance, and were fined ten dollars and costs each.

PIC NIC POSTPONED.—In consequence of the excursion of the Musical Union, taking place on Thursday next, the Basket Pic Nic of the United Presbyterian Church, advertised for Wednesday, is postponed. Arrangements will be made for another day at an early date, of which due notice will be given.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.—We are informed by Cashier Brooks, of the Custom House, that the subscriptions in this city to United States five-twenty bonds exceeds one million of dollars. This is a large sum, and goes far to endorse all that we have said in relation to the confidence which the people feel in the ability of the Government to crush this rebellion.

A NUISANCE.—We would like to enquire of Mayor Sherman if there are not men in the Democratic party with brains enough to turn a bridge. The present bridge tenders are abominations of the first order. Not a day passes that bridges are not run into and the public unnecessarily detained. How long have we got to endure this nuisance?

ENFORCING THE HOG ORDINANCE.—Of late, numerous owners of porcine quadrupeds have disregarded the ordinance restricting their liberties, but the police have taken the matter in hand, and will enforce the law. Pat. Murphy was fined $2.00 and costs, yesterday, at the Police Court, and notified that he would be fined $2.00 per day hereafter for each of his hogs he permitted to run at large.

A SOLDIER'S BURIAL.—The remains of Douglas K. Newell, a member of Taylor's Battery, Chicago Light Artillery, who was killed in the rear of Vicksburg, while engaged in battle on the 20th ultr, reached this city last evening. The funeral of deceased will take place from the residence of his father, T. Newell, Indiana Avenue, third brick house on the west side of the street, south of Old street, at 2½ o'clock on Tuesday the 23rd inst.

THE BASKET PIC NIC EXCURSION TO-MORROW.—Remember the Pic Nic Excursion to Forest Bay Grove, to-morrow, for the benefit of the First United Presbyterian Church and Sunday School. By going you will spend a day very pleasantly, and contribute to a good cause. Several substantial swings, seven springs of pure water, and a liberal supply of strawberries and cream on the grounds. Cars leave the Milwaukee depot at 9 a. m., return at 5 p. m.

VESSEL SUNK.—Last night, about 9 o'clock, as the tug Monitor was towing the schooner Baily out of the harbor, when just at the end of the pier she met the tug McQueen coming in light. The latter struck the schooner square on the larboard bow, crushing in her sides as if they were made of pasteboard, and caused her to sink in an instant. The master and crew barely had time to escape with their lives.

CORDS OF MONEY.—We looked inside of Collector Haven's vault, at the Sub-Treasury, in this city yesterday, and saw "stacks and cords" of "legal tender" piled up on every side. Notes of every denomination, from one thousands down to ones, were scattered in plentiful profusion, and to our "demoralized" eye the effect was perfectly gorgeous. The entire contents footed nearly three millions of dollars. Who says the Goverment is poor?

WHOLESALE COUNTERFEITING—CAUTION.—Advices have been received here by Messrs. Buxton & Co., bankers, that the entire circulation of the Waterbury Bank of Connecticut, has been counterfeited by skillful and ingenious villians who are already putting large quantities upon the people. We have seen a twenty dollar note which is an exact imitation of the genuine. Vignette: female with rake sitting between a figure 2 and an 0. On the left is the bust of a child, and on the right that of a lady. Our readers had better refuse all issues of this Bank, as this is the only safe course to take.

A PROCLAMATION.—The Mayor has issued a proclamation that every dog found running at large without a muzzle on and after the 25th inst., will be summarily destroyed. Owners of Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart will govern themselves accordingly, and unless they wish to consign their canine pets to untimely graves, muzzle them securely. But, we seriously ask, why confine the killing to dogs? The streets are filled with cats o'a night, who make the hours hideous with their brutal howling. Why not include them in the *fulmen* also? "Hove in" will earn the thanks of the entire community by making a raid upon the felines as well as the canines.

☞ Holders of tickets to the St. Paul Society and Sunday School basket picnic are notified that the picnic will not occur on Saturday next, June 27th. The Committee has found it necessary to change the time to Tuesday, July 14th, at which time everything will be in readiness for a grand gala day in the woods at Forest Bay Grove. The grove is large and arrangements will be made to accommodate all who may desire to go. There will be a good band of music in attendance, and refreshments can be obtained on the ground if desired. Ticket holders will be waited upon and have their tickets changed or the money returned.

GARROTERS ASTONISHED.—Some time since, two brutal felons, named Thomas Flynn and William Johnson, were arrested and lodged in jail for garroting a man. The circumstances were particularly aggravated, and it was hoped that a speedy conviction and summary punishment awaited them. In the meantime, however, the victim was taken sick and died, and with his demise the evidence died also. The two men were brought into the Recorder's Court yesterday morning, and the prosecuting attorney entered a *nolle pros.*, and the court, after administering a severe rebuke to them, discharged them. As they turned to leave the court-room, two U. S. officers quietly tapped them on the shoulder and invited them to a short walk, as far as the jail, where they were put into their old quarters again. They were deserters from the 139th Illinois regiment, and escaped from the legal tribunal to get into a more summary one—that of the court martial.

EXCURSION TO ST. PAUL.—The grand excursion of the season is devised under the auspices of the Ladies' City Mission, to St. Paul, via La Crosse, over either the Northwestern or Milwaukee roads, and steamer from La Crosse, July 15th. The fare from Chicago or Milwaukee to St. Paul and return, including stateroom and meals on the steamer, is $18—the regular fare being $38. Arrangements have been made to sell tickets from Cincinnati to Chicago and return, $11, instead of $20, the usual fare.

This is the first excursion ever devised from Chicago. The scenery upon the Upper Mississippi, at this season, is surpassingly beautiful, and none who contemplate visiting it, should lose this opportunity. Tickets will will be on sale at the Methodist Book Depository, and J. G. Conrad's Banking House, No. 89 Clark street. Persons from a distance desiring information, can address Rev. J. S. Chadwick, box 3,600, Chicago.

The tickets for this excursion will be good for thirty days. Excursionists will have the privilege of stopping over at any place along the route, when returning from St. Paul. The excursion leaves Chicago on Wednesday morning, July 15th, at 8½ o'clock.

BRUTAL MURDER IN THE NORTH DIVISION.

The Result of Intemperance and Debauchery.

THE MURDERER STILL AT LARGE.

Coroner Schmidt was yesterday summoned to hold an inquest upon the body of Patrick Bradley, an Irish laborer, aged about forty years, whose residence was in an alley near North Market street, between Hinsdale and Pearson streets, and who died at 4 o'clock yesterday morning from the effects of an assault made upon him on Friday night last, by one John Allen. In order to understand the particulars of this tragedy, it is proper to state the status of the parties engaged therein.

John Allen is a fearless, reckless desperado, whose only legitimate business is that of a stevedore and vessel trimmer. He has been through the Police and Recorder's Court, is familiar with the interior construction of nearly every prisoner's cell in the city, as well as the regimen and diet of Bridewell; carries numerous scars and marks upon his face "rewards of merit" received in fisticuff battles with his comrades, and would now be in Joliet, in the stone business, if he had received proper punishment for kicking his wife, when her condition would have insured her none but the kindest treatment from any other than a brute. His abuse was believed at the time to be the cause of her death. To cap the climax, he is a rabid secessionist, and cheers lustily for Jeff. Davis, and makes his boast of being opposed to the present Administration, and a friend or member of the K. G. C.—a worthy disciple. Such is the desperado, John Allen.

Mrs. Ellen Downs, (who was a witness in the case, and did what she could to screen Allen,) has been known to the police and Bridewell officers for years. She and her husband were frequently arrested for being drunk and disorderly, until he finally enlisted, got his bounty, and deserted, and was last winter arrested as a deserter, and sent back to the army. Allen and Mrs. Downs claimed to be man and wife, and as such have been cohabiting for some weeks past.

Patrick Bradley and wife were intimate with the above named party, and they often bought whisky and drank it together in their shanty in the alley. The circumstances that transpired on Friday night, as near as could be gained from the evidence, are these.

Bradley and his wife, with Mrs. Downs, had drank freely of whisky, and were asleep much earlier than usual, all in the same room. Allen came about eleven o'clock and demanded admittance, which being refused, he broke in the door. Bradley insisted upon his going out—that he had no business there. A general row ensued in the dark, there being no light in the shanty at the time. After the first round, Bradley went out to get some candles, in order "to see the shape of things," as he said. While he was gone, Mrs. Downs says she asked Allen if he was hurt, he replied he was, that he "was nearly dead on the floor, and couldn't move." As soon as Bradley lighted a candle, Allen suddenly sprang to his feet, seized a heavy earthenware dish, and struck Mrs. Bradley in her right eye, and across the left ear; she was also wounded in the back of her neck apparently with a knife—inflicting three wounds, two of which are severe. Bradley of course pitched upon Allen, when he saw his wife laid prostrate by him. Allen seized an iron kettle, about one foot in diameter, and struck Bradley over the head with it two or three times, knocking him down, when he ran away from the house. Bradley laid in a half-conscious condition until four o'clock yesterday morning, when he died. No physician was called at any time. The Priest was sent for, on Sunday night, and said he did not think any physician was necessary.

Dr. Amerman made a post mortem examination, by which it was discovered that the right side of Bradley's skull, near the centre, was penetrated by some blunt instrument, (about the size of a stove poker,) to the depth of two inches and a half, at which depth an oblong piece of the skull was found, clearly proving the fatal wound was not made with the iron kettle. With all these wounds upon him, from which he was bleeding profusely to the hour of his death, Bradley lived fifty-three hours, yet his inhuman neighbors did nothing for him, nor did they consult any physician. Allen, his murderer, came on Saturday, and asked Mrs. Downs how Bradley was getting. She does not state what answer she gave, but it may be inferred from the fact that he left the city at once, and has, thus far, escaped the vigilance of the Police.

The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death from a wound inflicted by some instrument unknown, in the hands of John Allen, on Friday night last.

The Opera—I Puritani.

The Puritans last night drew a utilitarian audience. The red cloaks were few, and so were the white. The prevailing colors were drab of the drabbiest kind. The lorgnettes were of the japanned order, the fans were palm-leaf, and nobody fainted through excess of musk and other miserable and fashionable odors. The audience was composed mainly of the heads of families, venerable, dignified and conservative; ancient dowagers in standalone silks; a few solid railroad Presidents and Superintendents on an operatic train, and other such of the Gradgrind men who set their teeth together and played they appreciated the thing. There were a few of the old stagers who know when the applause comes in, but as a whole the audience was mummified, cold, listless, Pawpawish.

The cast was Elvira, Cordier; Henrietta, Stockton; Arthur, Brignoli; Richard, Amodio; Georgio, Susini; Walter, Barili; Bruno, Lotti. The principal interest in the first act centres in the cavatina *ah per sempre*, sung by Amodio, very difficult music for the voice, but most excellently rendered. The only enthusiasm of the evening was over the *suoni la tromba*, familiarly known as the Liberty Duette, sung by Susini and Amodio. It was sung with great power, and the excusable anachronism of the American flag added to the applause and rendered an encore inevitable although the curtain had dropped. They re-appeared amid a storm of bravos and repeated the air with another round of applause following. Brignoli at times sang gloriously, especially in the romanza *a una fonte*, but it fell upon cold ears, and what was richly worth an encore hardly obtained applause.

There were many things objectionable, and amongst them the prompter, who by his loud reading ruined at least half a dozen arias, two or three choruses and a quartette. One does not appreciate a prompter's forte reading in the piano passages of an aria. It is stupid, aggravating, excruciating. Somebody must hold that prompter in or we shall soon have nothing but elocutionary performances. Another fault—the brasses in the orchestra were too demonstrative, Cordier was drowned out by the trombone, and some of the horns came near demolishing the Liberty duett. Let us have this corrected also.

The choruses were very well taken, some of them in a most superior manner, but it must be confessed both choruses and solos failed to create enthusiasm, partly because the audience was not an operatic one, which always is a damper on the artists. Still, the opera is full of good music, and all the artists sang well. We look for a more cheering time this evening in Norma, and a triumph to-morrow evening in the immortal Don Juan.

Chicago Sabbath School Union.

The regular monthly meeting was held at the lecture-room of Clark Street M. E. Church, last evening. The newly-elected President, Rev. W. W. Harsha, made a brief address, in which he advocated the following conclusions as the result of his experience in teaching: First, that the religious education of their children was the Christian duty of every parent; second, that Sabbath schools are the most efficient means of Christianizing the rising generation; third, that children could be converted at a much earlier period in life than has generally been supposed; and fourth, that the Church and the Sabbath school are co-laborers to-gether, and the labors and influences of the one are necessary to the spiritual prosperity of the other.

After the conclusion of his appropriate and instructive remarks, considerable time was spent by the teachers present in relating the beneficial results they had witnessed of their labors in the Sabbath school, after which the exercises were closed with a benediction.

THE IDAHO.—This splendid steamer departed for Buffalo, last evening. A large number of our people visited her yesterday, as she lay at the dock, and all admired her, not only for the beauty of her hull, but her excellent passenger accommodations. Her cabins are splendid and airy, and furnished in the most appropriate and tasteful manner throughout. In all of her appointments she more resembles a first-class hotel than an ordinary lake steamer.

The Idaho has accommodations for one hundred cabin, and nearly that number of steerage passengers. Her dimensions are: 220.61-100 feet long, 13.75-100 feet deep, 31.42-100 feet wide, with a burthen of 915.43-95 tons, Custom House measurement. Her builders are Peck & Masters, of Cleveland, and her owners, Dean Richmond, Sheldon Pease, Henry A. Richmond, and J. M. Richmond, of Buffalo. She cost $70,000.

Her officers are Capt. A. B. Conkey, late of the Wenona; 1st Mate Mr. Woodworth; 1st Engineer, Chas. Whitman; Steward, James A. Bailey.

The Idaho was built for the New York Central Railroad, Buffalo and Cleveland, and Buffalo and Chicago line of propellors. A. A. Sample is the agent in this city.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

What the Ladies have Done.

Strawberry Festival on Friday Next.

No one, we presume, can plead ignorance of the object for which the Soldiers' Home is sought to be established in Chicago. Already at Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, Cairo and Memphis, and perhaps other towns and cities on the great highways leading to the national battle-fields, the benevolent have established resting places, where, without expense, the soldier can be assured of a hearty welcome and comfortable food and lodging. Many of the poor fellows arrive in our city weak and emaciated from wounds and disease, often penniless, and were it not for the active benevolence of this and similar organizations, would assuredly suffer.

We recall a case in point. Three or four weeks ago, a brave soldier who bore a conspicuous part in that murderous charge upon the fortifications in the rear of Vicksburg, and there received a severe wound in his right arm, arrived in this city completely worn out, and without the means of paying for a crust of bread or a night's lodging. When he reached Cairo, he found his papers faulty, and hence, was not able to draw a cent of his hard-earned wages. He could not remain there—he was anxious to visit his friends, and receive that attention denied him in military hospitals, and so purchased a soldier's ticket, which charged to him upon his pay account, brought him to Chicago. Here he wandered about the streets, asking no help and receiving none, until he noticed the words "Chicago Sanitary Commission" on the front of a building near McVicker's Theatre on Madison street. He had participated in the bounty of this excellent organization on the battle field, and fully appreciated its unselfish benevolence. He applied for aid, and was directed to Mrs. Livermore. This lady took him into her house, washed and dressed his wounds, gave him an excellent supper, and then sent him to a hotel, with a request that he be comfortably lodged. Instead of this he was placed in a close, unventilated closet, and when morning came the brave fellow was pale and feeble, and looked as if his days were numbered. Another night in that black-hole would have killed him.

It is precisely this class of cases, and they are by no means infrequent, which led the ladies of Chicago to move in the matter of establishing a "Soldier's Home." They met at Bryan Hall, and assisted by benevolent and patriotic gentlemen, perfected their organization. Without delay they appointed their Committees, and went to work. Several of our citizens were called upon, and it was soon found that the great public heart beat responsive to the call of humanity. Everybody felt that it would be a burning shame—a disgrace to the fair fame of this loyal city, to allow our brave defenders to want in the midst of plenty, and so every body responded liberally. In less than a week, over two thousand dollars in cash were raised, and liberal promises given for the future. Men who had remained oblivious to the stirring appeals of the humane and patriotic in months gone by, now opened their purses and gave most royally.

Several instances of praiseworthy liberality have come to our notice which are deserving of passing remark.

When an opportunity was given to E. G. L. Faxon to subscribe, he, like many others who had preceded him, gave $30. Upon reflection, he decided that this was too little, and the next day went voluntarily to the lady who had called upon him, and presented her his check for $100. Since that time he has been indefatigable in the expenditure not only of his money, but his personal services, in forwarding the object of the organization. His services in this respect are invaluable, and are warmly appreciated by his fair colleagues.

We have already referred to the munificent donation of $100 by Potter Palmer. Since that sum was given, Mr. Palmer has voluntarily called upon the ladies, to assure them of his hearty co-operation with them in this enterprise, and to beg them to consider the amount subscribed as only the first quarter's installment of $400, which he intends to present the Soldiers' Home yearly. This action is so well in accordance with the well known liberality of Mr. Palmer, who in his charities is influenced by large-hearted duty, that it will excite no surprise.

We have room to record but one more of many similar instances of liberality. Messrs. Turner & Sidway, the well-known contractors, have gained a magnificent fortune during the past two years in the manufacture of military accoutrements for the Government. They are honest contractors, and having achieved an immense success in their business, are willing to contribute liberally of their gains to sustain the Government which has so liberally befriended them.

They too have presented the Soldiers' Home $100, the first installment of $400, which they agree to give annually.

There are hundreds of men in this city who are as able to give the sum above named as these gentlemen, and we call upon them to do so at once.

The rooms selected, 45 Randolph street, are not suitable for the home. They are too small, in shocking condition, and will require considerable outlay to make them habitable. The rent asked too ($800) is exorbitant, and we can but express the hope that Mr. Walker will abate a large per cent in subscription.

On Friday evening next the Ladies will hold a mammoth strawberry Festival at Bryan Hall, to aid the Treasury of the organization. The Hall is leased to other parties, but for this night they have generously given up all claims to it, and will doubtless aid in entertaining visitors.

Everybody will be there, old Gunnybags and the charming Misses Gunnybags, flower girls, minstrels, fair women, bright young misses, staid fathers, and irrepressible sons, tables of fruit and flowers, luscious strawberries, fresh from the vines, and ice cream from Wright's.

Let everybody visit Bryan Hall on Friday night.

The Clerical Embroglio in Court Again.

Through the fortunate agency of "the leak" our readers have been made acquainted with all the facts in the celebrated Clerical Imbroglio, wherein Mr. Hager, the Rector of the Holy Communion church in this city, was charged with various immoralities, among them the attempted outrage of sundry ladies at Joliet, and a long list of indignities offered them in private residences, in vestry rooms, in buggies, in church yards and in other localities frequented by the dangerous man. Our readers are, moreover, posted upon the clerical trial, the impenetrable doors, and the door-keepers who like Cæsar's wife, were beyond suspicion; the mysterious tin box, where the Bishop kept the documents which would leak out. With all these, and with the triumphant acquittal of Mr. Hager by a jury of his fraternal peers, our readers are familiar. But the verdict at Joliet was not the end of the case. The tables are turned, and Mr. Hager is the prosecutor, and his accusers are at the bar. It will be remembered that some time previous to the clerical trial, Mr. Hager was the recipient of a nocturnal visit from Smith Lawrence and David H. Perrigo of Joliet, who *vi et armis*, in the dread hours of night, in a secluded vestry room, brought certain influences to bear of a character so persuasive that Mr. Hager signed a certain paper certifying to the character of sundry persons in Joliet. Out of this grew a suit for riot and false imprisonment against his two visitors. The case was called up in the Recorder's Court yesterday morning, and by agreement of counsel, continued with the recognizances until next term. Messrs. Goodwin, Clarkson and Knox for the people, and Hoyne, Miller & Lewis for the defense.

ST. MARY'S PIC-NIC.—The second annual pic nic excursion of "St. Mary's Conference" of St. Vincent de Paul Society, comes off to-morrow at Cold Spring Grove, a lovely spot on the Rock Island Road. From the complete arrangement made by the Committee, the affair promises to be one of the most agreeable of the season. As the proceeds are for a most excellent and worthy object we would strongly urge our readers to go on the excursion.

The Judicial Election.

The Copperheads are working with all their might, and with a desperation worthy a better cause, to defeat Mr. Williams the Republican candidate for the Judgeship of the Circuit Court. They will nominate a man with out reference to his abilities, qualification or experience, the only condition being that he stands upon the Springfield platform of disunion, and the acknowledgement of the right of secession. This they are forced to do. The respectable conservative lawyers of the party to whom application was made, refused to stand upon that platform, and hence they will put up Tom, Dick or Harry and sounding their new peace cry, attempt to rush him in. They expect to find the Union men, who are engaged in the great affairs of the nation asleep in this matter. They will poll their whole vote, with such fraudulent additions as they can obtain from the canal towns. We warn our Republican friends to be up and doing, the few remaining days. You have for a candidate a man of irreproachable character, without a stain upon his name, of most excellent legal attainments, and promising to develop into one of the best Judges ever elected to the bench of the Circuit Court. He holds the respect of all. His bitterest partizan opponents can find nothing more against him than his devotion to the Union. Voters of Chicago! whom do you wish to represent you? Such a man as this, or a corrupt Copperhead, devoted to the division of his country, a partisan hack in whose hands the ermine will be disgraced and justice made a mockery of. The organ of Jeff. Davis has already commenced its cry of "Abolitionist; the Copperhead loungers on street corners openly boast that the Union Leagues are dead and that the Invincible Club *alias* the Knights of the Golden Circle, is the only working organization. We warn our friends again to be up and doing. Do not let the election go by default.

Expressions of Esteem.

Rev. P. K. Rye, recently stationed at Bridgeport, in this city, having been transferred to the Wisconsin Conference, to fill a vacancy in the Scandinavian work, occasioned by the death of Rev. E. Peterson, the members of the Chicago Preachers' meeting unite in the following expression:

1. As a member of this Association, as a co-laborer with us in the work of the gospel in this city, Brother Rye has greatly endeared himself to us by the modesty of his deportment and the purity of his life; by his diligence as a student and consistency as a Christian; and especially, by his zeal and devotion in the work of the Christian ministry. We part from him reluctantly, and shall not fail to pray for his prosperity and success.

2. Though we regret to lose him from our own city, and from our English work, yet, recognizing his peculiar adaptation to the Scandinavian work in this country, being a Norwegian by nativity, and speaking with facility and accuracy both the English and Norwegian languages, we can but regard his call and assignment to this work as providential, and we shall confidently look for the best results from his labors in this field.

F. D. HEMENWAY, Committee.

ELECTION AND CONCERT.—The exercises at the Tabernacle Mission School, last Sunday, passed off very pleasantly. After the usual exercises of the Monthly Concert, which occurs alternately at the Church and School, appropriate pieces were read by members of the School, with reference to its past and present condition, and speeches were made by a number who are earnest friends of the Mission work throughout the city. The remarks of C. N. Holden, esq., were very pertinent. He said in substance that charges were advisable and that his long experience in Sabbath Schools had taught him that faithful teachers would *never* want for a class, and urged the importance home upon the teachers of giving the subject earnest thought. He then congratulated the School for its success and and upon the selection of officers for the ensuing year, who are as follows:

C. B. Goodyear, Superintendent.
A. B. Rundell, Asst. Superintendent.
W. H. Holden, Secretary.
J. K. Rowley, Treasurer.
Miss Anna Osgood, Supt. of the Infant Department.

At a company meeting of the Chicago Mercantile Battery, held in their camp in the rear of Vicksburg, Miss., June 9th, 1863, at which Capt. P. H. White presided, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our beloved fellow soldier and comrade, Sergeant Nelson James, who died on the 14th day of May last, at the hospital at Grand Gulf, Miss.; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in this dispensation of Providence we have lost one, cut down in the prime of life and in the midst of a career of usefulness, in which a bright future seemed to await him, and one endeared to us by more than common ties for his many virtues, liberality, generous hospitality, kind sympathies, his attachment to the battery and its interests; and his undaunted bravery in defending the cause of our common country, which he had enlisted to protect.

Resolved, That the widowed mother and numerous friends have our warm and heartfelt sympathies in this great bereavement.

P. H. WHITE, Capt. Com'd'g Battery.
Attest, Joseph W. Barr, Orderly Sergeant.

EMPLOYMENT.—The Young Men's Christian Association Committee on Employment keep a record of all applicants, and have a long list, which is kept posted on the Bulletin in their reading room in the M. E. Church Block.

There are cases of intelligent and capable persons—also of neglected ones—all willing to serve good employers faithfully.

Merchants, manufacturers, business men, and also housekeepers, may find it to their interest to look over the list or to address Post Office Box 2,150.

Ministers and Christians generally will please let us know of cases of worthy persons—especially of females and friendless ones—and we will do what we can for them.

See advertisement "wanted."

THE BUSINESS MEN GOING.—We are glad to notice by the following, which we have been permitted to publish, that some of the leading business houses in the city have decided to participate in the festivities of the great gala day, the 25th inst., the occasion of the Musical Union Picnic:

CHICAGO, June 22.

To President of Chicago Musical Union:

We the undersigned music dealers agree to close our stores on Thursday the 25th inst., from 1 to 6.30 p. m., to afford an opportunity for ourselves and our employees to go on the Musical Union Excursion at Forest Bay.

Julius Bauer, A. Reed,
Root & Cady, N. Goold,
E. R. Warren & Co., W. W. Kimball.

As before stated in these columns, this promises to be the grandest affair in the way of a picnic excursion ever inaugurated in the West—in point of the number who will attend, as well as the complete arrangements made for their unalloyed enjoyment.

THE DAY OF SENTENCE.—The prisoners convicted at the present term of the Recorder's Court will be sentenced on Saturday next.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES COURT—*Before Hon. Thomas Drummond.*—This court has been occupied with hearing motions, and in the disposal of causes set for trial.

We understand that Charles J. Beatty, who was indicted by the late Grand Jury of this court, and allowed to go at large on giving $2,000 bail with Smith McClevy, as security, sailed for California a few days since, leaving his bail in the lurch. The offense charged against Mr. Beatty was obtaining money from Government on forged vouchers.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Before Hon. Van Higgins.*—The case of St. Johns vs Gray, Sheriff &c., et al was called yesterday afternoon, and will occupy the time of the Court for several days.

Judge Goodrich is engaged in the call of the chancery docket.

RECORDER'S COURT.—*Before Hon. E. Van Buren.*—The cases set for trial have for the most part been disposed of. One of the trials of some importance may come up during the week. On Saturday morning next the prisoners who have been convicted during this term will be sentenced. Yesterday the cases of Lawrence and Perigo, indicted for assault on Rev. E. W. Hager, was called, and by agreement of counsel continued to next term.

Before United States Commissioner Hoyne.—Daniel Teahan, a resident of the 11th Ward, was arrested yesterday on complaint of Enrolling Officer R. Cleveland for obstructing that officer in the discharge of his duty. Commissioner Hoyne, after hearing the testimony, held the accused in $500 bail to answer.

RECORDER'S COURT.—People vs. W. P. Porter et al.—recognizance, bail discharged.

Same vs. W. P. Porter—assault with intent to commit rape—N. A. Jones, surety on $1,000 till next term—plea of not guilty—continued by agreement.

Same vs. Thos. Flynn and Wm. Johnson—robbery; nolle prosequi.

Same vs. Smith Lawrence and David H. Perrigo—riot; continued by agreement.

Same vs. same—false imprisonment; same order.

Same vs. Ezra N. Whipple—recognizance, bail discharged.

Same vs. Fred. Dobler—larceny; jury trial, verdict guilty, one year penitentiary.

Same vs. James Kelly—larceny; ten days bridewell.

Same vs. Harry Pool—larceny; plea of guilty, discharged on own recognizance in $100.

Same vs. Michael Connor—perjury; discharged on own recognizance in $500.

Same vs. Benjamin F. Downing—two indictments for obtaining money by false pretences; R. F. Quimby and A. D. Titsworth sureties in $500 in each case, from day to day.

☞ The splendid passenger steamer Montgomery, Capt. Gillis, will leave this evening, for Mackinac and Port Sarnia, connecting with the Grand Trunk Railway for Buffalo, Toronto, Ogdensburg, Portland and Boston, at reduced rates.

Thomas E. Hill's Penmanship.

HILL'S FAMILY RECORD, surrounded by the Lord's Prayer, executed with a pen in over thirty different styles of lettering and flourishing. Price $1. Post paid. *How to write plainly, rapidly, elegantly.* Enclose $1 for copies and full directions. Address THOS. E. HILL, Waukegan, Ill.
may15-d6t

☞ Instantaneous and efficacious cures of Corns, Bunions and Diseased Nails, without cutting, pain or bleeding.

Dr. Randall, who has devoted years of study exclusively to this branch of surgery, can be consulted at his office, room 17, Larmon Block, corner of Washington and Clark streets, during this week.

Read the following, which are selected from a host of others.

"Dr. Randall has this day erased corns for me which have been troublesome. I have seen the operation before, but never anything so perfectly to my satisfaction.
(Signed.) JOHN STEWART,
95 South Water street."

"I have never seen or read of any method so certain and well calculated to effectually cure corns as Dr. Randall's.
(Signed.) HAY MYERS, M. D.,
90 South Clark street."

"Dr. Randall has eradicated painful corns, that have annoyed me for thirty years.
P. McFARLANE,
44 La Salle street."

Thousands of certificates can be seen, from this continent and Europe. Separate rooms for ladies.

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.

Dr. Ayer's New Mode of Cure.

THROAT AND LUNG INSTITUTE, 12 and 13 McCormick's Building, Corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets.

The new mode of cure, in throat, lung and heart diseases, is attracting much attention in our city, and merits the candid consideration of all who are in any respect affected with catarrh, inflammation of the throat, bronchitis, asthma and consumption. It has been tried with the most remarkable success by many of the leading citizens of Chicago, and all admit that its effects are highly salutary, affording prompt and permanent relief, and effecting speedy and radical cures. Indeed where everything, from patent medicine and empiricism to the best prescriptions in common practice utterly failed, the patient has improved from the moment of beginning treatment under the new system. There is no waiting for months or weeks for improvements to be manifest. It is apparent from the start.

The medical agent is conveyed directly to the part diseased.

All interested are invited to call for investigation, and every facility will be afforded free of charge.

The remedies are mild in their action, and can be used at home or abroad with perfect facility. The patient is not obliged to suspend his business, in order to pursue treatment.

A printed list of questions will be forwarded upon application, to persons who cannot well come to the city, and medicines with full directions can be sent per express.

STRAWBERRIES.—Now is the time to can and preserve them. The lowest price will prevail during the present week. The ladies will find a large stock of choice fresh berries at Rathaway's, 170 State street, at the lowest market price. g582-2t

NEW BOOKS.—"Rockford, or Sunshine and Storm," by Mrs. Lillie Devereux Umsted.
"In the Tropics," by a settler in Santo Domingo,
For sale by J. W. McNALLY & CO.,
81 Dearborn street.

☞ Nervous Diseases and Physical Debility, arising from Specific causes, in both sexes—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association—sent in sealed letter envelope free of charge. Address, Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. je19-4w.

☞ F. E. Rigby, 89 Randolph street, is selling Paper Hangings at less than New York prices, at wholesale and retail. The trade supplied on the most liberal terms. ja2-4wks

GO TO THE BEST—GO TO BRYANT & STRATTON'S CHICAGO COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, to get a thorough practical business education.

☞ Merchants, Bankers, Lawyers, their families and others, see the Musical Union Excursion advertisement. A day of recreation, to visit the country offered to all, on the 25th of June. Trains leave the Milwaukee depot hourly, for Forest Bay, as follows: at 9, 10, 11:45 a. m. and 1:30 p. m., and return at 3, 4, 5 and 6 o'clock p. m. No confusion, no crowded cars, ample and convenient arrangements for all. je18-7t.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, June 22, 1863.

Business continues active. Currency is growing a little scarce, but we suppose a supply will speedily reach us. Eastern exchange continues steady, at par buying; ¼ selling.

Gold in New York was about the same as on Saturday. The opening sales were at 143¼, and the closing the same. Some sales were made at 143⅝. In Chicago 143 was the ruling price. Silver 128 to 133. Canada money sells at 140.

Rhode Island has just obtained a loan of $300,000, at an average premium of 11 per cent.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—On the 8th of May the national debt was $992,381,886, of which $399,900,956 was in currency, leaving $592,470,930 as actual debt at interest. The increase of the debt does not appear to be so large an extent by the sale of bonds as would be thought, as will be seen by the subjoined comparison:

	May, 1862.	May, 1863.
Bonded debt	$244,318,348	$339,824,853

This increase is wholly by the sale of five-twenties. Of the other portions of the interest-bearing debt, the increase is in one year certificates of indebtedness and in the demand loan, viz:

	May, 1862.	May, 1863.
1 year certificates	$47,199,000	$150,231,126
Demand loan	50,778,567	100,000,000
Total	$97,977,567	$250,231,126

The currency issues have more than doubled, as will be seen by the subjoined statement:

	May, 1862.	May, 1863.
Currency	$145,880,000	$399,900,956

Here we have the three forms of indebtedness—loan without interest, temporary loan, and the regular funded debt—thus:

Funded debt	$339,824,853
Temporary loan	250,231,566
Currency	399,900,956

Last year the bonded debt took precedence, the currency following it, and the temporary loan being far below either. Last year the currency was nearly a hundred millions below the bonded debt; now it is sixty millions ahead. an increase of nearly one hundred and sixty millions on the part of the currency.

The rapid increase of the temporary loan is one of the most notable features of Mr. Chase's policy. By means of it, he manages to keep down the average rate of interest. The great bulk of the increase in our currency has occurred since July, 1862. It was then $149,660,000, and it was in May, 1863, no less than $399,900,956. The increase even since January, 1863, is quite large. The amount was then $244,366,251, since which time $155,534,705 has been added.

New York Stock Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, June 22, 1863.

STOCKS—Quiet but better.

C. & R. I.	94⅛	Erie	93⅛
P., F. W. & C.	65⅛	Do. pfd	102⅛
M. & P. D. C.	5⅛	A. & T. H., pfd	67⅛
C. & N. W.	29⅛	Pac. Mail	176
Gal. & Chi.	93⅛	Ill. C. bonds	120
C. & P.	88	C. & N. W.	59⅛
M. S. gtd	114	Cal. 7s	139
M. S.	69⅛	Mo. 7s	68⅛
Harlem	79⅛	Tenn. 6s	6⅛
N. Y. C.	118⅛	U. S. 1 year cert	101
Reading	103		

MONEY—7 per cent. sterling exchange dull and nominal at 156@157 for first-class bills.

Gold without decided change, opening at 143⅝, advancing to 143⅞ and closing quiet at 143¼.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

Government stocks firmer.

U. S. 6s '81, c...108⅛@110 | 7-30s.......106⅛@107⅛

New York Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, June 22, 1863.

Decrease of Loans	$3,725,328
Increase of Specie	49,578
Decrease of Circulation	90,152
Decrease of Deposits	2,427,843

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, June 22, 1863.

RECEIPTS FOR THE LAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

	Flour, bris.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Brl'y, bu.
Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....
Canal	3065	7350	137349	8000	1600	....
G & C U R R	1743	17077	31430	10800	....	104
R I R R	1700	6990	27050	3850	870	....
Ill C R R	880	4500	44800	9600	....	350
C B & Q R R	600	6104	74215	2967	....	....
N W R R	400	9300	16150	8800	....	....
A & St L R R	320	660	4180	....	....	....
Total	8698	53511	335774	43717	2470	454

	Grass Seed, lbs.	Live Hogs, No.	Wool, lbs.	Beef C'tle, No.	Hides, lbs.	High-w'es, brls.
Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....
Canal	....	....	....	....	....	....
G & C U R R	....	....	....	14	220	250
R. I. R.	....	....	....	274	3470	100
Ill C R R	9000	1200	6200	608	2800	....
C B & Q R R	....	847	590	474	545	65
N W R R	....	50	....	61	....	....
A. & St. L. R R	....	....	12037	580	1845	6
Total	9000	2097	18827	2011	8880	423

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE FOR THE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Barl'y, bu.
Buffalo	1150	78000	360050	1425	....	....
Oswego	....	22000	....	....	....	....
Pt. Sarnia	1088	....	15125	....	....	....
Ogdensburgh	....	....	15500	....	....	....
Kingston	....	....	17125	....	....	....
Collingwood	....	....	7500	....	....	....
Goderich	1077	10000	....	....	....	....
Other ports	....	....	....	125	....	....
Total	3315	110000	415300	1550	....	....

The receipts of produce since Saturday amounted to 8,698 brls flour, 53,511 bu wheat, 335,774 bu corn, 43,717 bu oats, 2,470 bu rye, and 454 bu barley. The shipments during the same period were: 3,315 brls flour, 110,000 bu wheat, 415,300 bu corn, and 1,550 bu oats.

The general markets for Produce to-day were quiet and easier, but there was no material change in prices.

The Wheat market was more active, but there was no improvement in prices—No. 1 Spring selling at $1.08@1.11¼; No. 2 Spring 92@93½c; and Rejected Spring at 75@79c—the market closing at $1.09 for No. 1 and 93c for No. 2 Spring in North Side elevators.

The Flour market was unchanged—with rather more activity—white winter extras selling at $6.25; spring extras $4.40@4.90; and spring supers at $3.85@4.12½.

The Corn market was less active, but there was no change in prices—opening firm and closing quiet at Saturday's closing quotations. About 275,000 bushels changed hands, at 50½c for Yellow Corn afloat; 49½c@49½c for Canal and River Mixed afloat; 49c for Yellow Corn in store; 47½@47½c for Mixed Corn in store; and 46½@46½c for Rejected Corn in store—the market closing steady at 47½c for Mixed in store.

Oats were in better request and firmer—with sales of No. 1 at 56@58c—the bulk of the sales being at 57½@58c for No. 1 in North Side elevators.

Rye was in demand for shipment, and the market advanced 1c per bushel—with sales at 67@68c for No. 1 in store. Barley was quiet at $1.05@1.16. Highwines were firm—with sales of No. 1 at 41c. Provisions were quiet. Butter was in fair request and steady at 13c for prime, and 11½@12½c for common to fair quality.

The market for Beef Cattle was quiet at the decline noted on Saturday. Sales foot up some 300 head, at a range of $3.37½@4.38. There were no receipts to-day, and the offerings comprised the "ends" of Saturday's market.

The Live Hog market was quiet, with sales of some 600 on terms not made public.

The market for Lumber was more active, and we note sales of cargoes at $11.00@14.50 for common to good mill-run.

Freights were more active and steady, with liberal engagements, at 8½@8½c for corn to Buffalo; 12½c for corn to Oswego; and 10c for wheat to Kingston in Canada currency.

The railroads have reduced their rates to $1.20, all rail, for flour to New York, and $1.10 by rail and Lake Erie.

Philadelphia Hide Market.

The market has been quiet. There have been two small arrivals from South America, but no sales from first hands. The tanners have not come forward to any extent, and sales for actual consumption are limited. Dealers continue to send out dry hides to keep their tanners supplied, as they have declined in price to a greater extent than leather. Green salted domestic stock continues in request, and sellers are selling at 10½@11c for steers, and 10@10½c for cows. Light hides are in good demand.

CROP PROSPECTS FOR 1863.

Isaac Newton, Esq., Commissioner of Agriculture, has just issued the following important tabular statement, presenting a short abstract of the returns to the Agricultural Department of the amount and condition of the crops in May, 1863.

In explanation of the table, it is only necessary to say, that the number 10 represents an average of the crops, both as to their *amount* compared with the crops of 1862, and their appearance in May, 1863. A number above or below 10, represents as many tenths as it is above or below it. Thus 8 is two-tenths below an average, and 14 is four-tenths above it.

The table is prepared by first taking an average from the returns of each county, and from those an average of each State, as published in the table.

STATES.	WINT'R WHEAT: Average amount of land sown compared with 1862.	WINT'R WHEAT: Appearance of crop at this date.	SPRING WHEAT: Average amount of land sown compared with 1862.	SPRING WHEAT: Appearance of crop at this date.	RYE: Average amount of land sown compared with 1862.	RYE: Appearance of crop at this date.	CORN: Average amount of land planted compared with 1862.	CORN: Appearance of crop at this date.	OATS: Average amount of land sown compared with 1862.	OATS: Appearance of crop at this date.	POTATOES: Average amount of land planted compared with 1862.	POTATOES: Appearance of crop at this date.	SORGHUM: Average amount of land planted compared with 1862.	SORGHUM: Appearance of crop at this date.	COTTON: Average amount of land planted compared with 1862.	COTTON: Appearance of crop at this date.
Connecticut	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	11	10	10	10	10	—			—
Delaware	9	9	8	9	11	11	12	9	12	8	12	9	8	12	15	13
Illinois	12	9	12	9	9	10	11	9	10	9	11	10	16	10	79	10
Indiana	10	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	10	11	10	15	10	30	10
Iowa	17	10	12	11	12	10	12	11	13	11	10	10	14	11	—	—
Kansas	18	12	6	11	15	11	10	11	10	10	12	12	13	10	33	10
Kentucky	9	11	—	—	9	9	8	10	8	9	9	10	15	10	37	12
Maine	—	—	11	10	10	10	9	10	9	10	11	10	—	—	—	—
Maryland	10	10	—	—	10	10	10	8	9	5	11	10	16	10	30	10
Massachusetts	10	9	11	10	11	10	10	9	9	10	10	10	—	—	—	—
Michigan	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	11	10	11	10	25	10	50	10
Minnesota	13	11	12	11	10	10	12	10	13	10	11	10	19	10	30	10
Missouri	12	11	10	8	11	11	11	10	9	8	10	10	11	10	15	10
New Hampshire	10	8	11	10	10	10	9	10	11	10	11	10	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	11	11	10	10	10	10	11	10	9	10	10	10	12	10	—	—
New York	11	10	10	10	10	9	10	10	11	10	11	10	11	11	—	—
Ohio	9	8	10	10	10	9	11	10	10	9	11	10	14	10	15	10
Pennsylvania	10	10	8	10	9	9	11	9	10	10	11	9	23	9	60	10
Rhode Island	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	10	10	10	—	—	—	—
Vermont	11	9	10	10	10	10	10	11	9	11	9	10	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	12	10	12	11	11	10	11	10	12	11	11	10	23	10	—	—
Nebraska Territory	15	6	11	8	8	10	8	10	10	8	10	10	9	11	—	—
General Average	11	9½	10	10	10⅜	10	10½	9⅞	10¼	9⅞	11	10	10½	15½	37	10½

CHICAGO COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKET.

CHICAGO, MONDAY EVENING, June 22, 1863.

Shippers of produce, in order to realize the highest market prices for their consignments, should heed the following instructions:

Mark the consignee's name plainly and neatly upon each package to be shipped, together with your own name or private mark, and also the contents of the package.

Be sure that the articles are in good order when put into the package, and that they are so put up that they cannot break or spoil on the way.

Send an invoice to the consignee by mail immediately on shipment of goods.

A reputation for accuracy of country weight tare, &c., is very valuable. False marks only discredit a brand, and make purchasers cautious in future, to the disadvantage of the shipper.

BEANS.

Prime Navy Beans are scarce and in good demand at quotations, while common grades are dull and neglected. We quote:

Prime Navy, per bu	$2.75@3.00
Good	2.25@ 2.50
Common	1.75@ 2.00

BUTTER.

The receipts during the past week have been liberal, but there is still considerable complaint at the careless manner in which it is put up. Early in the week there was but little business done, as shippers insisted on a concession of 1@2c. Towards the close there was a better inquiry but without any improvement in prices. We now quote:

Choice Dairy	12½@13½c
Roll and Tub	.10 @12½c
Grease	@ 9 c

CHEESE.

There is but little inquiry for State or Wisconsin, Cheese, and the receipts are light. Western Reserve and Hamburgh is in fair supply and firm. We quote:

Hamburgh	11½@12 c
W. Reserve	10½@11 c
Ills. and Wis.	8 @ 9 c

EGGS.

The Egg market has ruled steady, without essential change since our last review. The receipts are fair and demand good at 8@8½c.

POULTRY.

The general market is dull and almost neglected. In spring chickens there is a fair demand. We quote:

Old Chickens ℔ doz	$1.75@2.00
Spring do	2.00@2.50
Turkeys ℔ ℔	4@5c

POTATOES.

Neshannocks and Peach Blows are in fair demand and steady. Common mixed lots are dull and lower. We quote:

Neshannocks	70@75
Peachblows	70@75
Mixed Lots	35@50

VEGETABLES.

We give quotations for the day only, as they are subject to daily fluctuations, caused by the supply and demand. We quote:

Asparagus, per doz	75
Pie Plant, per doz	25
Radishes, per doz	12
Lettuce, per doz	12
Carrots, per bu	
Parsnips, per bu	
Turnips, per doz	50
Beets, per bu	
Cucumbers, per doz	50
Peas, Marrowfats, per bu	1.50
String Beans, per bu	1.50

SMALL FRUITS.

Are coming in freely, and the demand is active. We quote:

Strawberries per bu	$4.00@5.00
Gooseberries do	2.00

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, June 22, 1863.

☞ *All grain sold "in store" is reported in this market report as subject to 2c storage, which is paid by the buyer, exclusive of the price paid for the grain to the seller. When a transaction is made in which the seller pays the storage, it is reported "f. o. b." or "free of storage." All flour sales are quoted as "delivered," unless otherwise stated.*

FREIGHTS—Active and steady. The engagements were as follows: TO BUFFALO:—Props Queen of the Lakes and Merchant, with Corn, at 8½c; props. Racine, Winona, Ontonagon, schrs. Ironsides, Essex, Goffee, George Steel, Australia, Autocrat, Wm. Shoup, Grace Murray, Yorktown, Sasco, Baltic,—all with Corn, at 8½c. To OSWEGO:—Prop. Allegheny, with Corn, via Sarnia, at 12½c. TO KINGSTON:—Schr. Hastings, with Wheat at 10c—Canada currency.

The railroads have reduced their rates on Flour to Boston, all rail, to $1.30, and to New York, $1.20. Rail and Lake Erie, $1.20 to Boston, and $1.10 to New York.

FLOUR—Received, 8,698 brls; shipped, 3,315 brls. Market quiet and unchanged. Sales were: 200 brls good spring extra at $4.90; 100 brls red winter extra at $4.95; 100 brls "Empire Mills" on p. t.; 83 brls spring extra at $4.65; 200 brls spring superfine at $3.85; 100 brls do at $4.00; 200 brls "Wallace Mills" super at $4.12½; 100 brls super at $3.50; 200 brls Spring extra at $4.40; 400 brls unsound extra at $4.00; 200 brls "Mayflower" white winter and 100 brls "Union Co." do at $6.25; 100 brls "Venus" on p. t.

BRAN—20 tons Bran in bulk on track at $15.00; 10 tons do at $16.25.

CORN MEAL—20 tons coarse on track at $18.00.

WHEAT—Received, 53,511 bu; shipped 110,000 bu. Market more active, but without material change. Sales were—3,400 bu No 1 Spring (in M. & S's) at $1.11¼; 6,000 bu do (in M. & A's) at $1.08; 17,000 bu do (in North side houses and in A. D. & Co. and F. & T's)—all at $1.09; 1,200 bu No 2 Spring (in M. & S's) at 93½c; 400 bu do (in M. A. & Co's) at 93½c; 15,000 bu do (in A. D. & Co's and in North Side houses) at 93c; 1,200 bu do (in A. D. & Co's) at 92c; 400 bu do (in F. & T's) at 92c; 2,500 bu do (in Newberry's) at 92c; 1,200 bu do (in Fulton elevator) at 93c; 400 bu Rejected Spring (in M. & S's) at 79c; 800 bu do (in Newberry's) at 77c; 2,000 bu do (in A. D. & Co's) at 76c; 1,800 bu do (in F. & T's) at 75½c; 1,200 bu do at 75c.

CORN—Received, 335,774 bu; shipped, 415,300 bu. Market less active and unchanged. Sales were—5,000 bu River Yellow afloat at 50½c; 5,000 bu River High Mixed afloat at 49½c; 38,000 bu River Mixed afloat at 49½c; 18,000 bu Canal Mixed afloat at 49½c; 18,000 bu do f.o.b. at 49½c; 2,500 bu Yellow Corn in store at 49c; 70,000 bu Mixed Corn in store at 47½c; 5,000 bu do at 47½c; 70,000 bu do at 47½c; 7,000 bu Rejected Corn in store at 46½c; 4,000 bu do at 46½c.

OATS—Received, 43,717 bu; shipped, 1,550 bu. Market firmer. Sales were—12,000 bu No 1 in store at 58c; 10,000 bu do at 57½c; 22,000 bu do at 57½c; 2,000 bu do at 57½c; 600 bu do (in F. & T's) at 56c; 600 bu Rejected in store at 52c; 600 bu do at 51c.

RYE—Received, 2,470 bu. Market advanced 1c per bu. Sales—8,000 bu No 1 in store at 68c; 400 bu do at 67c.

BARLEY—Received, 454 bu. Market quiet. Sales were—150 bags at $1.16; 191 bags at $1.10; 140 bags at $1.12½; 49 bags at $1.05—all in store and on track.

HIGHWINES—Market firm. Sales—400 brls at 41c per gal.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at 81@83c per gal.

SALT—Market steady. Sales—570 brls Michigan fine, delivered at cars, at $2.25.

MESS PORK—Dull and nominal at $11.00@12.00.

BACON—4 hhds Smoked Hams, plain, at 6½c.

LARD—Dull and nominal at 8½@9c.

TALLOW—1,700 lbs good Country at 9½c.

HIDES—Market quiet and without any material change. We quote:

Dry Flint	16 @16½c
Dry Salted	13 @14 c
Green Cured	8 @ 8½c
Green Salted	7 @ 7½c

BUTTER—Market quiet and steady. Sales—600 firkins prime at 15c; 10 firkins common to fair at 11½@12½c.

EGGS—24 brls by the mark, at 8½c; 3 brls at 9½c.

POULTRY—Spring Chickens, $2.00@2.50 ℔ doz; Old Chickens, $1.75@2.00 ℔ doz; Turkeys dull at 4@5c ℔ ℔.

POTATOES—160 sacks good mixed at 40c on track.

DRIED FRUIT—20 brls N. Y. Dried Apples, at 5½c.

BEANS—40 bu good at $2.75@3.00.

LUMBER AND SHINGLES—Good cargoes are in active demand. Sales were—Cargo schr Elbe from Grand River, 40 m rafted strips at $12.00; cargo schr Action, from Grand Haven, 80 m boards and strips at $13.25; cargo schr Mount Vernon, from Kalamazoo, 50 m mostly strips from Stockbridge's Mills, at $12.00; cargo schr Belle, from Manitowoc, 80 m strips and boards, at $13.00; cargo schr Monsoon, from Menominee, 115 m strips and boards at $14.50; cargo of schr Margaret, from Port Sheldon, at $11.50; cargo schr Heligoland, from Muskegon, 75 m from Truesdell's Mills, at $14.50; cargo schr Barber, from Grand River, 80 m mixed cargo, at $13.00; cargo of schr Kitty Grant, from Marsh's Mills, Kalamazoo, mixed, at $11.00; cargo schr Adda, from Kalamazoo, 270 m sawed shingles, at $3.00. The following are the yard prices for lumber:

LUMBER—First Clear, per 1,000 ft	$35.00@
Second Clear, " "	30.00@
Third Clear, " "	26.00@
Stock Boards	17.00@19.00
Box or Select Boards	18.00@20.00
Common Boards, dry	16.00@
" " green	15.00@15.50
Cull Boards	12.00@
Fencing	15.00@15.50
First Clear Flooring, rough	31.00@32.00
Second Clear do do	26.00@
Common do do	23.00@
Siding Clear, dressed	18.00@
Second Clear	16.00@
" Common do	15.00@16.00
Long Joists	20.00@30.00
Shaved Shingles, A ℔ M	3.75@ 4.00
do do No. 1	3.00@
Cedar Shingles	3.50@
Sawed Shingles, A	3.50@
do do No. 1	3.00@ 3.25
Lath, ℔ 1,000 pcs	3.00@
Posts, ℔ 100	10.00@15.00
Pickets	14.00@15.00

FISH—Are in better supply, and under an active demand, the market is firm and quotations are well maintained. We quote:

No 1 Whitefish, hf brls	$5.75 @6.00
No 2 Whitefish, hf brls	5.50 @5.75
No 1 Trout, hf brls	5.25 @5.50
No 2 Trout, do	5.00 @5.25

SUGARS—are firm and in good demand. We quote:

New Orleans	11½@13½
Crushed, Powdered, and Granulated	15½@15½

COFFEE—Market steady at 31½@33½c for Rio.

Toledo Grain Market—June 19.

Received, 2,586 brls flour, 37,124 bu wheat, 3,910 bu corn, 5,000 bu oats. Our market is entirely without animation to-day. The foreign advices received this forenoon induced a further decline in the views of buyers, and No. 1 touched 117c, and No. 2 126c. The report from New York this p. m. is not favorable for holders of wheat, and it looks very much as though they would have to submit to a still further decline.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, June 22, 1863.

BEEF CATTLE—Market quiet at the decline noted yesterday. Sales were:

Jack Davidson sold Rankin 40 head fair state steers, averaging 1,170 lbs, at $4.25. They were "ends" of a large drove.

Rankin sold McPherson 98 head good government cattle, estimated at 1,150 lbs, at $4.38.

Ferris sold Hughes 55 head common grade cattle, averaging 1,098 lbs, at $3 38.

Organ sold Webb 10 head, averaging 1,250 lbs, at $4.00 ℔ head.

Sherman, Hall & Pope sold Rankin 75 head Iowa steers, estimated at 1,150 lbs, at $4.25.

HOGS—The market was steady, with sales of about 600 head, at Saturday's prices.

Albany Lumber Market.

[From the Albany Evening Journal.]

For the week Ending Wednesday, June 17th.

The receipts of lumber during the week were light, but constant arrivals have kept up a fine assortment, though the stock is small.

The sales have been active and prices tend rather towards an advance, with great firmness at present rates.

The want of vessels for Eastern ports has greatly restricted shipments, and has caused an advance on vessels which can go beyond the sound, and quite a fleet would find ready freights.

The following are the ruling prices at the leading yards:

Pine, clear ℔ M	$40.00@42.00
do 4th quality, ℔ M	35.00@37.00
do select box, ℔ M	30.00@32.00
do Chemung box, ℔ M	00.00@22.00
do box, do	19.00@20.00
do box, ⅝ do	15.00@16.00
Pine piece plank, 11 inch, each	00.35@00.36
do 10 inch, do	00.30@00.33
do 2d qual, do	00.26@00.28
do culls, do	00.00@00.00
Shingles, 1st qual shaved pine	6.50
do 2d do ℔ M	5.50@ 6.00
do common do	2.50@ 3.50
do 1st qual sawed	5.00
do 2d do	4.00@ 4.50
do common do	2.50@ 3.50
do sawed hemlock	2.50@ 3.00

The receipts by canal during the first week in June were as follows: By the Erie, 6,032,911 feet boards and scantling, 1,157 M shingles, and 6,597,400 lbs staves. By Champlain, 2,191,434 feet boards and scantling, 8 M shingles, and 12,536 c. feet timber.

St. Louis Market—June 20.

Only the best qualities of wheat were wanted, and only these were maintained in price. Sales comprised 2,300 sacks at 90c@$1.00 for fair and good; $1.10 to 1.15 for prime and choice, and a higher price, not made public, for extra choice.

The corn market was dull and drooping, and it was difficult to find buyers at 50c per bushel. Some 510 sacks mixed, in good and new sacks, part delivered, were reported at this price.

There was a dull market for oats, and reported sales were but little over 2,000 sacks, mostly at 70c ℔ bushel for lots likely to pass Government inspection. Four rejected lots were sold lower.

Nothing transpired in rye, barley, pork or lard. Buyers were offering 3½@4c ℔ ℔ for country bacon clear sides.

There was a stiffer market for whisky, with sales of round lots at 40c, and of small lots at 40½@41c ℔ gallon.

The hide market was quiet and unchanged, receipts being light, and dry flint selling at 15c ℔ ℔. Hay was steady at $1.00 ℔ 100 lbs, delivered, and sales of 600 bales.

Pittsburgh Oil Markets—June 19.

There is an improved demand for Crude, and with a light supply and very limited receipts, the market is firm, though without material change in prices. We quote at 15½@16c, packages returned; and 21@22c, packages included. Sale of 700 brls at 16c, packages returned. Advices received from Oil Creek to-day report the market there dull and unchanged.

There is considerable inquiry for refined though as we have before stated, the difference between the views of buyers and sellers restricts transactions. As the news from N. Y. is more favorable, holders, generally, do not seem disposed to sell unless at an advance over the rates of the past few days. We note a sale in bond of 80 brls light straw, for immediate delivery, at 38c; and 300 brls white, to be delivered within thirty days, at 41c.

There appears to be no demand whatever for Benzine, and, in the absence of sales, we omit quotations.

Awards of Provision Contracts at Baltimore.

The following were the awards made for pork by the Commissariat during the present week, viz:—1,000 brls prime mess at $ 2.98; 600 brls do at $14.18; 300 brls mess at $14.73, and 300 brls thin do at $13.73 ℔ brl.

Cleveland Grain Market—June 20.

Received, 15,595 bu wheat, 1,330 bu corn, 1,200 oats. Wheat—The market opened dull and heavy on 'Change, but closed more active at a decline of 2c. The sales were: 3 cars red f o b at Pittsburgh elevator at 125c; 3 cars do f o b at 125½c; 6 cars red on track at 124c; 1 car choice amber on track at 122c. Corn—Sales 1 car shelled on track at 59c, and 1 car and 175 bu do at 58c. Oats have advanced 1@2c. Sales 1 car from store at 63½c, and 300 bu on track at 60c. Barley—Sales 149 bu at 115c, and 50 bu at 112½c. Lake Freights—There was but one charter to-day, the brig Amazon, for wheat to Buffalo at 4c.

Baltimore Salt Market—June 19.

No invoice sales of Liverpool or Bulk have been reported, and for store lots the inquiry has been more moderate. With no pressure on the part of holders, prices close firm at quotations, viz: Ground Alum $1.55@1.60; ordinary brands of Fine $2.35@2.40 per sack, and Turk's Island 38@40c per bushel.

Philadelphia Leather Market.

Trade has generally been quiet. A few Eastern buyers have been looking through the market, but have not purchased to any extent. The actual demand has been mainly for some kinds of army work. Since the commencement of the present week the great excitement in regard to the raid has paralyzed all local business.

Philadelphia Provision Market—June 19.

Holders are firmer in their views. Mess pork is held at $14 ℔ brl. 400 casks ham have been disposed of, at 12@12½c ℔ ℔ for prime bagged, and 9@9½c for pickled. 1,500 pieces salt shoulders sold at 4½c ℔ ℔. Lard is rather dull; small sales of brls and tierces are making at 10½c ℔ ℔.

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, June 22, 1863.

WHISKY—Sales of 400 brls at 40@40½c, this latter sale for wagon. PROVISIONS—There was little or no inquiry, and we did not hear of a single transaction. The market is very dull.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, June 22.—COTTON—More active and firmer, at 59c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Market irregular, unsettled and 5@10c lower, at $5.40@5.70 for extra state; $5.80@5.90 for extra round hoop Ohio; $5.95@7.60 for trade brands—market closing unsettled.

WHISKY—Market unchanged at 44½@45c.

WHEAT—Wheat heavy and 1c lower, with a moderate business, at $1.17@1.34 for Chicago spring; $1.32 for Racine spring; $1.26@1.38 for Milwaukee club; $1.41@1.47 for winter red western. Corn opened 1c lower, and closed rather steadier at 74@76c. Oats dull and lower at 78@80c.

PROVISIONS—Pork scarcely so firm, at $11.50@11.75 for old mess; $12.87½@13.00 for new do; $10.00@11.25 for old and new prime; $13.50@16.00 for new prime mess. Bacon sides dull and nominal. Lard steady, with a fair demand at 9¾@10⅛c—the latter for very choice. Cheese firmer at 9@12½c for common to prime.

BUFFALO, June 22.—FLOUR—Flour quiet and steady.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and nothing doing. Corn in fair demand and steady at 60c. Oats and other grains quiet.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

IMPORTS—16,000 brls flour, 21,000 bu wheat, 361,000 bu corn, 59,000 bu oats.

EXPORTS—10,000 brls flour, 94,000 bu wheat, 184,000 bu corn, 9,000 bu oats.

BALTIMORE, June 22.—FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Grain quiet and scarce. Corn steady. Sales of white at 84@85c. Oats 84@87c.

WHISKY—Steady at 55½c.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED........June 22.

Stmr Comet, Morgan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Evergreen City, Collins, Milwaukee
Prop Idaho Conkey, Buffalo, sun
Prop Racine, Arthur, Buffalo, sun
Prop Queen of the Lakes, Crary, Buffalo, sun
Prop Acme, Howard, Buffalo, sun
Prop Merchant, Briggs, Buffalo, sun
Prop Wenona, Collins, Buffalo, sun
Prop Ottawa, Warren, Grand Haven, 99 m lum, 115 m shingles
Prop City of Boston, Caldwell, Ogdensburgh, sun
Prop Allegheny, Boynton, Sarnia, 110 m lum, from Gd Traverse
Prop Montgomery, Gillis, Sarnia, sun
Prop Magnet, Malkinson, Port Stanley, sun
Bark M R Goff, McGaw, Milwaukee
Brig Susan A Clark, Smith, Centreville 91 cds wood
Brig Lady Dale, Dillon, Little Traverse, 170 m lum
Brig Table Rock Burgh, Oconto, 150 m lum
Schr A E Hunt, Bigelow, Buffalo, 250 m lum from Traverse City
Schr Mary Hannah, Canfield, Buffalo, 170 cds wood
Schr Pilot, Gunderson, Green Bay, 2900 r r ties
Schr Emma, Embrist, Muskegon, 90 m lum, 80 lath
Schr Eliza Gannon, Muskegon, 115 m lum
Schr Franklin, Reddy, Manistee, 80 m lum
Schr Baltic, Baker, Kingston, 170 m lum, 80 m lath from Bay de Noquet
Schr Advance, Hall, Toronto, 120 m lum
Schr Belle, Pike, Christianson, Rauk's Pier, 47 cds wood
Schr Monsoon, Dykes, Buffalo
Schr Helen Warren, Davidson, Black Lake, 60 cds wood
Schr E B Hubbard, Manister, 60 m lum
Schr Genoa, Donovan, Muskegon, 10 cds bark, 36 cds wood, 2000 staves
Schr Sutherland, Thompson, Kalamazoo, 35 cds slabs
Schr Arthur Pegelow, Grand Haven, 90 m lum
Schr Sarah Clow, Clow, Buffalo, 40 m lum
Schr Liberty, Hansen, Blakeville, 40 cds wood
Schr Ella, Edwards, Manitowoc, 60 m lum, 19 m lath
Schr C J Barber, Kirby, Grand Haven, 250 m lum, 20 m lath
Schr Sarah Clow, Clow, Buffalo, 4000 cedar posts, 160 cds, from Pine Creek
Schr Kitty Grant, Buffalo, 1800 cedar posts, 20 cds wood
Schr G V Richmond, Wilson, Saginaw, 250 brls salt
Schr Fortune, Frazier, Saginaw, 1000 brls salt
Schr Willard, Wilson, Kewaunee, 60 cds wood, 60 ...
Schr Rebel, Porter, Pentwater, 80 m lum, 20 m lath
Schr Josephine Dresden, Watson, Green Bay, 70 cds wood
Schr Muskegon, Miner, Green Bush, 80 m lum, 25 cds wood
Schr Josephine, Clark, Two Rivers, 140 m lum, 60 m lath
Schr Banner, Nelson, Centreville, 20 cds wood
Schr Wm Aldrich, Grand Haven, 100 m lum
Schr Morning Green, Pentwater, 80 m lum
Scow L B Porter, Williams, Grand Haven, 160 m lum
Scow Hercules, Peterson, Muskegon, 90 m lum
Scow Black Hawk, Hinton, Fuller's Pier, 60 m lum, 35 m shingles
Scow Tempest, Newton, Fuller's Pier, 45 m lum, 60,000 staves
Scow A Frederic, Mattiner, Manistee, 45 cds wood
Scow J S Chapin, Crowley, Muskegon, 125 m lum
Scow Hirondelle, Thompson, Kalamazoo, 60 m lum, 100 m shingles

CLEARED........June 22.

Stmr Comet, Morgan, Two Rivers, sundries
Prop J Barber, Robbins, St Joseph, sun
Prop Ottawa, Warren, Muskegon
Prop Wenona, Collins, Buffalo, 17000 bu corn, 2500 brls flour
Prop Merchant, Briggs, Buffalo, 26000 bu corn, 1000 brls flour
Prop Evergreen City, Collins, Buffalo, 26000 bu oats, 120 brls flour, 1000 pigs lead
Prop Idaho, Conkey, Buffalo, 6000 brls flour, 1600 pigs lead, 200 brls highwines
Prop Iowa, Howard, Buffalo, 20000 bu corn, 300 bags oats, 1000 br s flour, 200 brls pork, 200 brls h wines, 510 pigs lead, sun
Prop City of Boston, Caldwell, Ogdensburgh, 10000 bu corn, 500 corn meal
Prop Sciota, Travers, Goderich, 5775 bu wheat, 1081 brls flour, 150 brls h wines
Prop Edith, Harrison, Goodrich, 1720 brls flour, 1000 brls corn meal, 500 brls h wines
Bark Adriatic, Miner, Kingston, 21500 bu corn
Bark Acorn, Muir, Kingston, 19000 bu corn
Bark D P Dobbins, Kendrick, Buffalo, 29000 bu wheat
Schr Aldebaran, Filley, Buffalo, 19000 bu corn
Schr Monitor, Starkweather, 26000 bu oats
Schr Meridian, Woolnough, Buffalo, 13000 bu rye
Schr Amelia, English, Oswego, 16000 bu wheat
Schr Ironsides, Ashworth, Buffalo, 18000 bu corn
Schr Wm Shafer, Davis, Buffalo, 19000 bu corn
Schr Dane, Irwin, Oswego, 17000 bu wheat
Schr C C Trowbridge, Blackford, Buffalo, 18000 bu corn
Schr Autocrat, Groves, Buffalo, 18000 bu corn
Schr Essex, Chron, Buffalo, 19500 bu corn
Schr J H Drake, Alanceburgh, Buffalo, 18,000 bu corn
Schr Mary Brown, Carson, Buffalo, 14000 bu corn
Schr Guide, Johnson, Buffalo, 7200 bu wheat

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BRIDGEPORT, June 22, 1863—9 p. m.

CLEARED.

S. F. Gale, Athens.
Resolute, Athens.
Investigator Athens.
Laura Ann, Ottawa.
Neptune, Ottawa.
Central City, LaSalle, 48,189 feet lumber, 669 cubic feet timber, 30,000 shingles, 20,000 lath.
Garibaldi, LaSalle.
Alanson Leach, LaSalle.
J. B. Preston, Morris.
H. G. Gaylord, Lockport.
Prairie Queen, Ottawa.
Constitution, Lockport.
Felipe, Lockport.
Sir John Franklin, LaSalle.
Missouri, LaSalle, 41,219 feet lumber, 28,000 lath.
A. Lincoln, LaSalle, 50,000 feet lumber.

ARRIVED.

Republic, Morris. 30 tons coal.
E. Goodell, Ottawa, 5,500 bu corn.
Maria, Kankakee, 70 tons coal.
Uradilla, Marseilles, 5,380 bus corn.
Reliance, LaSalle, 5,882 bus corn.

Miscellaneous.

SERIOUS COLLISION.—The Detroit Advertiser says: A collision of no light character took place on Thursday morning of this week near Point Au Barque, and some six miles from the land, between the schooner Reciprocity, bound down with a cargo of corn, and the schooner Gamecock, bound up in ballast, resulting in serious damage to both vessels, besides the loss of some 2,000 bushels of grain from the former vessel. The Reciprocity was struck on her port bows, cutting her down below the water line. Having a water tight bulkhead is all that saved her from going to the bottom. Her square-sail was seriously damaged, and will probably have to be replaced by a new one as well as a new foremast, and she sustained some injuries of minor import. The Gamecock's damages consists in the loss of her jibboom head gear and her bow badly bruised. The total amount of damage sustained will not vary far from $600 to each. The tug Parker, being not far distant with a tow of vessels engaged for Lake Erie, hearing by a passing vessel of the disaster, went immediately to their relief, and brought both vessels to this port for repairs.

THE LAST OF HER RACE.—The floating palace, the steamer Western World, is about to be removed from Detroit to Buffalo, where she will be converted into a lumber barge.

GONE TO PIECES.—The large lumber raft, which we mentioned a few days ago, as being towed from Toledo to Buffalo, went to pieces near Port Stanley.

LAUNCH.—A new propeller called the Meteor was launched at Cleveland on the 19th inst. She is designed for the Lake Superior trade.

CHICAGO VESSELS.—The following vessels arrived at Buffalo on the 19th inst.: Prop. Fountain City; Barks Fame, Sigel; Brigs Concord, Montezuma, Lewis, Roscius; Schrs. Penfield, Sibley, Live Yankee, Miami Belle, Davis, Cockade, Scandinavian, H. H. Brown, Harvey, Mediator, Preston, Avery, Nabob, White Squall, Massillon, Culver, Loomis.

The following vessels cleared from Buffalo on the 19th inst.: Prop. Chicago; Bark Western Metropolis; Brigs Montezuma, Concord, Cross; Scars. Sibley, Oreida, Loomis Dauntless, Live Yankee, Harvey, White Squall, Clarabel, Davis, Sea Bird, Wings of the Morning, International, Cooper.

PASSED THROUGH.—The following Chicago vessels passed the Welland Canal.

On the 18th—

Vessels bound West.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
Schooner M. F. Merrick,	Clayton,	Chicago.
Schooner Emeu,	Oswego,	do
Schooner Thornton,	do	do
On the 19th—		
Bark Advance,	Kingston,	do
Schooner Wm. Sanderson,	Oswego,	do
Brig Saxon,	do	do
Vessels bound East.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 18th—		
Bark Hungarian,	Chicago,	Oswego.
Schooner L. J. Latham	do	do
Scar. Queen of the Lakes,	do	Kingston.
On the 19th—		
Vessels discharging at the Elevator—		
Bark Cambria,	Chicago,	Chicago.
Schooner Rapid,	do	do

VESSELS PASSED DETROIT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, June 22, 1863.

UP.—Prop. Caldwell; Bark Mary Jane; Schrs. Alpha Hubbard, Stalker.

DOWN.—Barks Oneon, Anderson, Unadilla.

Reliable Railroad Time Table.

Hereafter trains will leave and arrive at Chicago, as follows:

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE STREET.		
Mail	5:00 a. m.	
Detroit & N. Y. Express	*7:30 a. m.	*6:30 p. m.
Night Express	†7:15 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
MICH. CENT., CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE LINE.		
Morning Express	*7:30 a. m.	*10:15 p. m.
Night Express	†7:15 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—TOLEDO LINE.		
Mail	*6:40 a. m.	*7:15 p. m.
New York Express	*7:30 a. m.	*6:30 p. m.
Night Express	*7:15 p. m.	*7:30 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DETROIT LINE.		
Express	*7:30 a. m.	*7:15 p. m.
Express via Adrian	*7:15 p. m.	*7:30 a. m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE.		
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison st. Bridge.		
Mail Train	†7:30 a. m.	†7:30 p. m.
Night Express	*8:30 p. m.	*7:30 a. m.
CINN. AIR LINE—FOR INDIANAPOLIS AND LOUISVILLE.		
Day Express	*7:30 a. m.	†7:30 a. m.
Night Express	*8:30 p. m.	*7:30 a. m.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Day Passenger	*7:30 a. m.	‡7:40 a. m.
Night Passenger	†7:15 p. m.	‡7:15 p. m.
Valparaiso Accom'n	*3:30 p. m.	*8:30 a. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Day Passenger	*9:30 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Passenger	*10:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Kankakee Accommodation	*4:00 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.
Hyde Park Train	*6:40 a. m.	*8:00 a. m.
" "	*12:00 m.	*1:30 p. m.
" "	*4:50 p. m.	*3:30 p. m.
" "	*6:30 p. m.	*7:15 p. m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Mail Passenger	*8:30 a. m.	*8:00 a. m.
Night Passenger	*8:45 p. m.	†7:50 p. m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	*4:00 p. m.	*9.50 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	*9:00 a. m.	*5:00 p. m.
Joliet Accommodation	*4:45 p. m.	*8:55 a. m.
Night Express	*8:30 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express and Mail	*8:30 a. m.	*6:15 p. m.
Night Express	*8:15 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
Accommodation	*4:50 p. m.	*9:10 a. m.
CHICAGO AND GALENA UNION.		
Trains will run as follows, on and after Sunday, April 19, 1863:		
Fulton Passenger	9:00 a. m.	3:55 p. m.
Fulton Passenger	*8:30 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
Freeport Passenger	9:00 a. m.	2:55 p. m.
Freeport Passenger	9:10 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Geneva	5:30 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—(Depot corner Kinzie and West Water streets.)		
Day Express	*8:45 a. m.	*6:30 p. m.
Woodstock and Way	*9:10 a. m.	
Janesville Accom.	*5:00 p. m.	*11:45 a. m.
Night Express	*8:30 p. m.	*5:50 p. m.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.		
Morning Express	*8:45 a. m.	*11.42 a. m.
Express	*8:50 p. m.	*8:50 p. m.
Night Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.
Waukegan "	*3:35 p. m.	*8:30 a. m.

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A very pleasant parlor with bedroom and closet, on the main floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be had with board, by applying immediately at 287 Illinois street. je23-g58-6t

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, can obtain board on reasonable terms, in a private family, at 352 Ohio street, near the Lake. References exchanged. je23-g547-1t

BOARDING.—Two gentleman can be accommodated with a nicely furnished room, and board at 267 Washington street. Terms $4 per week each. A good cow and calf for sale at the same place. Warranted in every particular. je22-g517-2t

BOARDING.—A pleasant suite of unfurnished front rooms, and one furnished room, with board can be obtained at 68 Fourth avenue. Terms moderate. References given and required. je22-g495-2t

To Rent.

TO RENT—A new suit of unfurnished rooms to a gentleman and his wife, with good board at reasonable rates where they can feel at home. Inquire at No. 155 Fourth avenue. je23 g565-1t

TO LET—Four rooms within one block of the Post Office, $16 per month. Also five rooms south of Van Buren street on Clark, $12 per month. Address Box 4469 P. O. Reference required. je23-g588-1t

TO RENT—House on Wabash avenue. Possession given immediately. Also, a good Cow for sale. Apply through the Post Office to S. D. WARD. je23 g194-2t

TO RENT—The well known Hotel "CLARENDON HOUSE," on Randolph street, near Franklin street, is now for rent on reasonable terms to a responsible man. Apply to YOUNG & SPRINGER, No. 2 Metropolitan Block, corner of Randolph and Lasalle street. je15 g371-12t

Lost.

LOST.—$5 Reward. From 128 Michigan avenue, a Black and Tan Puppy, about 5 months old. He had on a fancy green leather collar. Any person who will return said pup will receive said reward. W. W. SMITH, 115 Lake st. je23-g570-1t

STRAYED—From the Rolling Mills near Clybourne Bridge, about the 28th of last May, a large Chestnut Horse, lame in the right fore foot. A liberal reward will be given for his return to the above address, or for such information as may lead to his recovery. D. D. STREETER. je23 g565-2t

STRAYED—From the residence of Mrs. Bevinder, at Evanston, on the 5th inst., a Bay Cavalry Horse, about 15 hands high, star in the forehead, both hind feet white, and marks of a saddle on his side. Whoever will return him to the subscriber or give information where he may be found will be suitably rewarded. HELEN M. BEVINDGE. je23-g565-2t

FOUND—Last week, a Gold Bracelet. Apply to GRAVES & IRVINE, 79 Lake st. je23-g59 1t

FOR SALE.—Forty-eight feet, with two small houses, on Michigan avenue, north of the "Richmond House." A Lot of about an acre, with House and Barn, on the West Side, on Chicago avenue, near Milwaukee avenue. Also, the whole of Lots in block 52, near the corner of Jackson and Taylor and Rucker and Throop streets, for sale ... Inquire of ALONZO RICHMOND, 188 South Water street. jel ... 6m-1w

Wanted.

WANTED.—Four (4) ... Semmes Battery Boys wish to ... dence with the same number of young ... sentiments in regard to fun, love of ... consequences. Photographs desired. ... sent on receipt of ones. Address ... BEN BARBER, JOHN WILSON, ... Michigan Battery, 1st Brigade, ... Corps, Army of the Cumberland, ... je23-g587-1t

WANTED—A situation ... Watchman having had eight years ... in the business, and who can give the best ... as to capability and ... "WATCHMAN," immediately, P. O. ... go, Ill.

WANTED—A competent ... to sell five of John F. Manny's ... built in 1861. The parties owning ... south other business. ... particulars address "CHICAGO," ... je23 g538-4t

WANTED—A small family ... strong of commencing housekeeping ... accommodated with four rooms and ... them cheap. House convenient ... on South Side. Rent $7 per month ... Box 3234.

WANTED—To rent, ... rooms or a small cottage, on the ... Side, within twenty minutes walk of ... Clark and Twelfth streets, for a small family ... Post Office Box 3315.

WANTED—A situation ... chamber work and plain sewing ... 184 South Desplaines street, up stairs.

WANTED—By a young man ... good references, a situation in ... store or manufacturing establishment ... perience and possesses a good knowledge ... generally. Address "J S L," Tribune ... je23 g587-2t

WANTED—A situation as ... man or Superintendent at the ... ness. Has had charge of hands ... give the best of references. Address ... bune office.

WANTED.—A lady wants ... babe. Has lately lost ... Inquire on Franklin street, next door ... Armory.

WANTED.—A young man ... to obtain a situation in some Mercantile ... ness. Has had experience in Banking ... willing to make himself useful. ... hand, and speaks the German and English ... Good references can be given. Please ... HUMMEL, Post Office, Chicago.

WANTED—A first class C... wanted immediately at 111 Wabash ... je23 g589 1t

WANTED—By an English ... recently arrived in the country ... with mercantile pursuits, a situation ... some respectable firm where ... House, and who can loan his employer $1,000 ... on security. Address X Y Z, Tribune ... je23

WANTED—A few active, ... getic business men to travel in the ... fine opportunity is offered for doing a good ... a very small investment. Also, ... to sell for acres of good land in Monroe County ... sis, at a great sacrifice. Call at 14 State street ... je23 g599-2t

WANTED—A situation as C... Washer and Ironer, in a private family ... woman who understands her business ... good reference. Apply at 297 Kinzie street ... Wolcott and Cass streets.

WANTED—By the Young M... Christian Association to apprentice ... boys to thrifty Christian Farmers, to learn to farm ... to be Christian men. Boys are aged six ... thirteen years. Address Post Office Box 2150 ... ferences. If you want help, go and read the ... in the Y. M. C. A. Reading Room.

WANTED.—A situation ... by an experienced Accountant of several ... standing. He refers to the best city houses ... "ACCOUNTANT," Tribune office. je23 g59-1t

WANTED—A Correspondent ... "Two gay, young and festive chaps, who ... to say that they are proud of belonging to the ... tue Cumberland, desire the correspondence of ... many intelligent young ladies as may feel disposed ... drive dull care away from their lonely hours ... relieve the monotony of camp life. Address ... LEIGHTON and C. G. MONROE, Company ... Kentucky volunteer infantry, 1st Brigade, 3d ... 21st Army Corps, Murfreesboro, Tenn. je23 ...

WANTED—Correspondence ... Four young men, enlisted in the service of ... country are desirous of corresponding with as many ... young ladies of respectability and intelligence, ... view to fun, love, or matrimony. Must be ... ing and uncompromising for the Union. Address ... W. "J. T. McC," "J. V. M." and "B. F. C." ... 26th Regiment Illinois Volunteers, Nashville, Tenn. ... je23-g59-2t

WANTED—Correspondence ... A young private soldier, in Uncle Sam's ... desires to correspond with some pretty young ... with a view to fun, love, adventure, or matrimony ... turn up. Address CHARLIE STANTON, 26th Regt ... Illinois Volunteers, Murfreesboro, Tenn. je23-g562 1t-1tew

WANTED—100,000 Sawed Flour Barrel Heading. The highest price will be paid. Call at our office, on the Pittsburgh, Ft. W. and Chicago Railroad lumber track, south of Twelfth street, or address HURLBUT BROS. & CO. je22 g565 3t

WANTED—Smart, active ... to take exclusive agencies in Illinois, ... Michigan and Iowa for an article of recent ... in New York. The business is established in ... and the East, and will pay $300 a month. ... some wishing an agreeable and profitable business ... apply at 45 Randolph street, corner Dearborn ... je22-g552-2t

WANTED—Immediately, ... cash, a second hand Piano, for a good ... good price will be paid. Address "PIA..." ... fice.

WANTED—A good Carr... Blacksmith and a Trimmer. A good ... Portable Forge for sale, almost new. ... CARRIAGE WORKS, 44 Adams street. ...

WANTED—In a small fa... where there are no boarders, occupation ... suit of unfurnished rooms with board. ... plished room suitable for a single gentleman ... Inquire at 22 West Washington street. je21 ...

WANTED—To Rent a furnished ... house, in the North or South Division ... ply during business hours at 24 River street. ... je21 g515 3t

WANTED—A Wet Nurse ... a fresh breast of milk. Apply at No. ... Dearborn street, up stairs.

WANTED—Tallow. 200 ... Country Tallow at the highest market ... Country Dealers having a stock on hand ... will please address NATH'L A. HAVEN & Co. ... South Water street. je22-g541 ...

WANTED—A Basement or ... lar, suitable for storage of Oil, in a ... location. Address P. O. Box 3058. je2...

WANTED.—Board with a ... nished room wanted by two young ... cation between Randolph street and ... east of State street preferred. References ... Address, with terms and location, "K. F. O. ..." ... je22-g525-2t

WANTED—In a private fa... two girls, one good cook, washer and ... and one as nurse girl. Good wages and ... ployment given for competent girls. ... Wabash avenue.

WANTED—A Boy six or ... years old, of good Musical Talent to ... with a first class company. Address FRAN... BELL RINGERS, Niles, Mich.

WANTED—(Knitting Machines) Every Farmer to know that she can ... folks" can earn $3 to $30 per week with one of ... Celebrated Knitting Machines. It will ... in thirty days. Price complete, $25. ... Freight from $5 to $8 to any place in the United ... samples (send stamps). BRANSON & ELLIOT, General Agents, ... 130 Lake street, Chicago. ... mh8 ...

WANTED—$75 a month. I ... to hire Agents in every county at $75 a ... expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family ... Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Me. ...

$60 A MONTH! We want Agents at $60 ... expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting ... ORIENTAL BURNERS, and 13 other new ... rious articles. 15 circulars, free. ... Biddeford, Me.

WANTED—A light draught ... sel to carry 100 m lumber or over ... cash and one-half farming lands. ... name of vessel and where an interview may ... P. O. Box 3874.

WANTED— $5,000 worth ... second hand Clothing, Furniture, ... Jewelry and Furs, for which I will pay the ... price. Ladies and gents having any of the ... named articles to dispose of, will please ... South Wells street, two doors from ... address M. PFLAUM, P. O. Box 1338. Ladies ... by Mrs. Pflaum.

WANTED—Agents to sell Un... League Pins, retail price 25 cents; ... called Drifting About, retail price $1 ... other articles which are selling by every ... the Northwest. Samples sent, post paid, ... of price above. E. R. LANDON, ... Post Office Box 4403. 83 Lake st., Chicago ... Send stamp for Circulars.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Cheap for cash ... will be exchanged for Eastern property ... York City, House and Lot in Joliet. ... feet front by 125 feet deep. House 18x26, with ... 16x16 and wood house, four rooms, hall and ... 1½ story, veranda front, cellar, cistern ... force pumps, and good neighborhood ... Central Warehouse. Apply to GEO. H. HIG... No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—An Indian ... seven years old, well broken to saddle ... is an excellent saddle horse, and kind and gentle ... quire at F. STROMBERG'S Stables, ... street.

FOR SALE—A Stock ... For sale at the Phenix Sale Stables ... State and Adams streets, Chicago, a ... Horse, blood bay, 14 hands high, 8 years old ... and active. Will be sold at a bargain ... to WM. PATRICK.

FOR SALE—At a decided ... if applied for soon, a block containing ... each 25 by 108 feet, well located on the West ... ALSO, A number of houses and lots, and building ... different parts of the city. SAMUEL A. ... Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan ... je22 g552-3t

FOR SALE.—I have for ... new Portable Photograph Gallery of ... and in a good location where I am now ... either with or without the outfit. For ... dress J. R. H., Chicago P. O.

FOR SALE.—A good opportunity ... for a permanent investment. The ... Store 44 Lake street, under a good lease ... at a low rate of interest. Apply to JAME... GEE, 13 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A new, fashionable ... Open Buggy. Apply to Box 2511, ... Office.

FOR SALE—A House and ... a good location, on Larrabee street, ... 47 North Clark street, in basement.

FOR SALE—One splendid ... size Black Pony, for lady's and boys' ... broke and perfectly gentle. ... Bay Saddle Horse, kind in carriage and ... sound. Very desirable for a gentleman ... year old Stallion, 17½ hands high, bay ... mane and tail, splendid traveler, ... saddle, and one of the most promising ... his age in the State. Inquire of JAS. B. ... South Water street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A Woolen ... Ontario, Ind., containing one ... chinery in good repair. It has been ... by custom work for the five past ... Mill ample water power ... Village lots, only $5,500. A Farm ... joining Ontario, 200 acres plow land ... marsh and bottom land. Buildings ... two story frame dwelling ... tenant houses, two large frame barns ... house, tool room, &c. Price ... Address E. B. JENKS, Ontario, Ind.

FOR SALE—A tract of 1... of Timbered Land in Oconto County ... located within two miles of a harbor ... Green Bay, upon which there is ... Will be sold low. SAMUEL A. ... Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan ... je19 g837 8t

FOR SALE—Dock ... The Chicago South Branch Dock Company ... for sale one thousand feet of ... on the South Branch, at low figures ... enabling it to extend, will pay ... improvements. The property is ... Salarine properties, and good ... the Company's office, Room 4 ... A. J. KNISELY, Agent.

...go Tribune.

...ESDAY, JUNE 24, 1863.

THE NEWS.

...from Vicksburg continues an ...let flow of gently assuring dis... ...hich certainly promise well. ...ant's industry has been im... ...his splendid victories put him ...in the rear of his foe. His ...claimed to be impregnable in ...in front, he says himself, he ...prisoners, who are temporarily ...emselves." We shall be en... ...g, however, to see Gen. Grant ...part of boarding them. Ac... ...ive to Jo Johnston are con... ...do not point to any immediate ...his attacking Grant, and still ...rospect of his success in that ...ill be a good rule for our read... ...r, in the face of all that pre... ...in Mississippi, to keep up a ...nxiety in behalf of Grant, it is ...isposed of in case he succeeds, ...excellent safeguard against any ...ck of bad tidings.

...s from Pennsylvania and Vir... ...ll a muddle, where it is not a ...m. Hooker was in Washington ...and returned to his camp last ...here is no further light thrown ...ituation. The Pennsylvanians ...e midst of another scare yester... ...this time it was Pittsburgh that ...destroyed. The inhabitants of ...y city have fallen at work dig... ...moles, and the hills round about ...y chimneyed town already bustle ...paration and will soon bristle ...on. The rebel cavalry who ven... ...e Monongahela with an idea of ...ittsburgh by surprise, will return ...that idea, even if they return at ...

..." "Nothing," answered the ...nd, Jim," what are you doing?" ...ping John," was the reply. The ...howling at Bragg for doing no... ...It illy becomes loyal men to growl ...crans, who is certainly *helping* ...The presence and high state of ...of our noble Murfreesboro army ...g Bragg idle with an immense ...my, and keeping them from co... ...n with Johnston against Grant. ...atter succeeds, then will be Rose... ...me for a blow at Bragg. In the ...a mishap at Vicksburg, Rosecrans ...ough south, and his army should ...and ready for any emergency that ...crisis may present. Rosecrans is ...Bragg do nothing most effectually, ...not just now be better employed. ...Kentucky scare has seen the bottom ...again. John Morgan has led his ...ieves back across the Cumberland. ...rolling officer in Lawrence County, ...State bordering on Southern Indi... ...ports a startling aspect of affairs in ...-just over the line of the latter State, ...m the presence of rebels and exist... ...f rebel sympathizers. The thing ...attended to promptly by the au... ...s. These rebel raids may be of ...rvice after all, on the principle of ...stone, that, travelling round under ...id, collects upon itself foreign and ...ous bodies. Let a few rebel squads ...upon the border tiers of counties, ...e our Copperheads a chance to be... ...eir affinities, and then we can clear ...yles of rebels out altogether.

...of the most brilliant and decisive ...ffairs of the war is chronicled in ...ewhere. It was previously reported ...e famous Savannah rebel ram At... ...had been captured by one of our ...It proves to have been the Wee... ...Monitor that was too much for ...bel iron-clad, formerly the steamer ...It is the first decisive victory of ...ad over iron-clad. The rebels have ...en happy in their ram speculations, ...the encouragement is very poor for ...o return to that kind of mutton. The ...dispatches of Admirals Dupont and ...e given elsewhere.

...question of Emancipation in Mis... ...has been wrought into a tangible ...in the State Convention, now in ...at Jefferson City, and the people ...vote upon it. We give elsewhere the ...proposed schemes, one comprising a ...for Emancipation in 1876, and the ...for liberation at once, and appren... ...ip afterward for the period until the ...above named.

...important glimpse into the secret ...y of the rebellion is referred to in ...special Washington dispatch. The ...for secession in the Virginia State ...ention stood 88 for, to 55 against, ...one excused from voting, and eight ...nt. And yet this result was smothered, ...the people made to believe the vote ...unanimous. The infamies enacted by ...wretches who dragooned Unionism to ...h in the South, cannot be forever hid ...the light. When they stand revealed ...will lend an even darker shade to ...atrocious assault upon the life of the ...ernment.

...will be everywhere sadly received, the ...lligence that the country is likely to ...finally the services of Rear Admiral ...te, even should he recover his physical ...lth. We trust that the fears of his phy... ...ans may be disappointed, and this ...le officer be restored in the full vigor of ...intellect to the work of crushing the ...ellion.

The Copperhead fund raised at the re... ...t great treason shrieking pow-wow at ...ringfield, for the relief of the soldiers, has ...yet seen the light of day, the gentle... ...n who pledged their several counties in ...ns ranging from $100 to $500, not hav... ...yet redeemed their pledges, which of ...rse were only *spouted* for effect.

The dispatches announce that Gen. Ord ...relieved Gen. McClernand from the ...mand of the 13th corps in Grant's ...ny, and that the latter officer reached ...ro yesterday, on his way to Washington. ...e event is not unexpected, when recent ...mors from our Vicksburg army are ...nsidered, Gen. McClernand has too ...any friends not to entitle him to a full ...d careful investigation of the causes of ...s removal, and yet these friends, and the ...llant officer himself, are too careful for ...e good of the cause all have at heart, not ...desire that the hearing may in the least ...ssible degree prejudice the interests of ...e service, in its progress, and fully re... ...und to the benefit of the cause in its re...

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

...The following table shows the receipts ...d shipments of leading articles for the ...ek ending June 20, 1863:

	Receipts.	Shipments.*
...our, brls	30,350	40,557
...heat, bu	350,044	365,475
...rn, bu	1,659,011	1,912,073
...ts, bu	184,302	277,085
...e, bu	15,073	....
...rley, bu	1,405	....
...eds, lbs	....	3,960
...rk, brls	341	3,080
...t Meats, lbs	349,193	394,980
...rd, lbs	98,360	142,090
...llow, lbs	45,341	102,097
...ve Hogs, No	10,865	9,568
...ressed Hogs, No	....	....
...ef Cattle, No	6,599	5,088

* Exclusive of the shipments over the Michigan ...ntral.

The following table shows the receipts ...flour, grain, live stock, &c., since Janu... ...y 1st to date, for three years:

	1863.	1862.	1861.
...lour, brls	621,696	675,586	562,409
...heat, bu	4,129,794	4,289,464	4,610,639
...orn, bu	10,019,558	4,794,974	8,011,357
...ats, bu	2,497,714	975,843	497,097
...ye, bu	326,090	411,380	123,908
...arley, bu	145,779	413,349	144,537
...ork, brls	2,350,342	1,088,543	2,552,356
...ut Meats, lbs	20,651,391	17,005,916	5,128,664
...ard, lbs	20,670,591	27,174,799	5,226,059
...allow, lbs	1,946,861	219,437	922,449
...ive Hogs, No	575,854	230,434	133,334
...ressed Hogs, No	178,394	172,303	144,182
...eef Cattle, No	137,817	91,121	73,299

THE JUDICIAL ELECTION.

Let no loyal man forget the importance ...the approaching election of a Judge for ...e Circuit to fill the vacancy caused by ...death of the lamented Judge Manierre. ...precisely the class of elections which ...and otherwise reliable citizens, are ...most likely to leave pass by default, there ...being but a single office to be filled, and ...that by a fortuitous cause. But there never ...was an hour in the history o...

VOLU...

...this country, ...tions should ...Already the ...are making ...Copperhead ...This must not ...ination of E. S. ...community as ...tleman of unbl... ...professional re... ...ed by a handsome ...tion was spo... ...him. All cla... ...perheads, can ...date for their ...tion be made ...call out a hea... ...of what the C...

FRO...

[Special Di...

THE SECRET ... Among the ...lawyer, a par... ...andria to the ...the Virginia ...been found a ...will be reme... ...under the gla... ...ways repres... ...of a few W... ...nearly unani... ...to this table, ...foot note sig... ...the vote stoo... ...1 excused fr...

A STA... It is undo... ...relieved fro... ...Winchester ...will be an ...affair.

There is ... Dahlgren, h... ...pont. It is ...net on ord... ...was five for ...of prize mo... ...amounts to ...

COR... Secretary ...chief of the ...this city, ...has held d... ...dismissed a... ...years, and ...to assist in ...Emancipation ...enough to ...

The Rich... 20th, conta... ...the Liverp... ...in Europe, ...of the So... ...emancipat... ...to foreign ...The ...removal of ...taining big ...slavery sp...

Admiral ...recovers ...his mind, ...has given ...nearly the ...having pa...

The ...called at ...Merrimac...

The R... ...elected G... ...Winchest... ...yond que...

The T... Provost M... ...charged ...

Lieut. ...ment, ha...

A larg... ...Jefferson ...Surgeon...

Mr. M... ...convicte... ...been sen... ...Jefferson...

Gen. E... ...field agai... ...refuses t... ...FOR THE ...

Senato... ...to-day, ...a speech... ...make an ...the pass... ...rialists ...pass up... ...employ... ...mined ...should ...

Gener... New Yo... AN...

Mr. ...New Yo... ...were N... ...Court H...

Thre...

[Sp...

A d... Comm... ...rebels, ...

...proce... ...regula... Any ...March, ...other ...

...posse... ...throug... ...it wil... ...or eff... ...Seld, ...T...

Dan... ...ville, ...of Ga... ...ordina...

...their ...Dama... ...its of ...Hick...